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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALISM ON TOP

ILLINOIS MINERS REFUSE TO VOTE TO SEND COLORADO RESOLUTIONS TO ROOSEVELT.

"Tack Them on a Tree," Says One of Them—Will W. Cox, S. L. P. Candidate for Vice-President, and Comrade Phillip Veal Make Victorious Speeches.

(*Special To The People.*)

Collinsville, Ill., July 19.—The state officers of the United Mine Workers of America in Illinois, issued a call to all the locals in the state to arrange for one or more mass meeting in each subdistrict in the state, for the purpose of discussing the strike in Colorado and to draft resolutions and send the same to Teddy the rough rider, calling on him to interfere in the outrage.

These meetings were to be held on the same date all over the state. The date was fixed for Monday, July 18. One of these meetings was held in the afternoon, in a park near Maryville, where one of Donk Bros.' mines are situated. 7 locals united in this meeting. Out of a membership of about 4,000, about 1,500 were present.

The speakers chosen for the occasion were the sub-district Vice President, who is also a member of the Socialist Party in Staunton; Wm. Koenigkraemer, a two by four shyster lawyer—the fellow exposed before in The People as the treasurer of the Widows and Orphans' fund of the Virden riot, who has been tickling the ears of the mine workers, lo! these many years, and who fought one of the miners in a damage suit, being the Coal Operators' lawyer in the Madison County Court!—the third speaker was the writer.

It would seem at first glance from the above that a Socialist Labor Party man had no business on this platform. Slight objections were made by comrades, but as the reader will see, when made acquainted with the situation the act was justifiable and that this was a time when the fakirs arranged a mass meeting that redounded to the benefit of the Socialist Labor Party, and opened the eyes of many slaves of the mines.

Prior to the opening of the meeting little groups could be seen discussing, which in almost every instance, opposed the sending of resolutions to Teddy, evidently being completely on to him and his party. Some would say, "We had better raise some money." Objections were made to this on the ground that there was no one left in Colorado to receive the benefit; that all had been run out; etc. Others again said: "Yes, we had better turn our attention to our own state. We have a little Colorado in Zeigler, Franklin county." Objections could be heard to the writer speaking on this occasion, but these were soon overcome, as more than half the crowd demanded it.

The meeting opened at the hour set. A brass band was present and gave good music. The Vice President of the district was introduced and he began by showing his cowardice, stating that he would like to handle the subject in his own way, but he was not permitted. True to his fakir position, he tried to explain conditions, leaving out politics, but utterly failed in spite of guarding himself against them. He brought in some politics and the crowd cheered him. He became frightened, stating that he had expressed his personal views and quit, leaving the audience hungering for the fullness thereof.

The shyster lawyer was then introduced. This man is no fool and readily saw he was out of place; frankly said so, cracked a few jokes and sat down. The audience was in no mood for jokes.

The writer was then introduced. Strange to say—and yet it was true—an agreeable surprise met my eyes. From the faces that had often stood before me on other occasions, eager eyes were meeting mine, ears opened, a reception that drove all the objections to my taking the platform away. Opening by reading the resolutions on the Colorado outrage, just recently passed at the Eleventh Ntional Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, I took up the situation in Colorado, making the necessary application therefrom. Republicans Demcrats, Kangaroos, and the flip-floppy Western Federation of Miners, all received their just deserts. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party were introduced as the remedy, amid applause.

The comrades and sympathizers scattered throughout the audience reported that approval was evident on every side. The two first speakers could be seen wincing and twisting. What they had said, compared with the Socialist Labor Party argument, stamped them as they properly deserved.

At the close the chairman called for the election of a committee to draft resolutions. This committee was elected with much reluctance. The crowd was asked to remain for the committee to report. The chairman called for a German speaker to entertain the crowd while the committee was getting ready. None responded.

Some one mounted a bench and moved that Philip Veal entertain. Veal's name was repeated through the crowd, and, amid applause, he ascended the platform. In proper style and as one having been on the ground and mingled with the Colorado strikers, Veal finished telling the position of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance to the full satisfaction of the audience.

About five minutes elapsed and the committee was ready to report; but, lo! the crowd had flown! Not more than 100 members were left to hear the resolutions read, and when the chairman read them a man standing close by said: "Say, tack it to that tree behind you." The crowd took this as final and walked away, the chairman waiting for other action, that never came. The resolutions have gone to Teddy, I guess, and he can use them as he sees fit.

No funds were collected. This ended the meeting in the grove. Five hundred leaflets and all the books we had were sold, and eleven subs were taken for the Weekly People.

The Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance were on top!

W. W. Cox.

NEW YORK OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 8 P. M.

Fourteenth Assembly District—Tenth street and Second avenue. Speakers: H. A. Santee and Frank Campbell.

Thirty-fourth Assembly District—143d street and Third avenue. Speakers: James T. Hunter and Charles Chase.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 8 P. M.

Twelfth Assembly District—N. W. cor. of Attorney and Rivington streets. Speakers: I. Schaefer, S. Smilansky, Joseph Schlossberg. (Jewish meeting.)

Twenty-eighth Assembly District—S. W. corner of Eightieth street and First avenue. Speakers: John J. Kinneally, A. Sater, S. Moskovitz.

Thirtieth Assembly District—S. W. corner of Eighty-eighth street and First avenue. Speakers: August Gilhaus, George Herrschaft and R. Downs.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 8 P. M.

Ninth Assembly District—N. W. cor. of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. Chairman: John Slevin. Speakers: Charles Chase and August Gilhaus.

Eleventh Assembly District—Thirty-sixth street and Eighth avenue. Chairman: John Donohue. Speakers: J. Vaughn and J. Eck.

Hungarian Socialists—S. W. corner of Seventh street and Avenue B. Speakers: L. Basky, E. Toth and F. Schmiedt.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 8 P. M.

Third Assembly District—Clarkson and Hudson streets. Chairman: P. Quinlan. Speakers: Frank Campbell, P. Walsh and R. Downs.

Sixteenth Assembly District—Sixth street and Avenue C. Chairman: H. Dobzynski. Speakers: John J. Kinneally, Joseph Klein and A. Sater.

Eighth Assembly District—Eldridge and Broome streets. Chairman: S. Meyerowitz. Speakers: I. Schaefer, Joseph Schlossberg and others. (Jewish meeting.)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 8 P. M.

Tenth Assembly District—N. E. corner of Suffolk and Rivington streets. Speakers: S. Moskovitz, I. Schaefer, S. Smilansky. (Jewish meeting.)

TROY OPEN AIR MEETING.

The next open air meeting of Section Renssalaer county, S. L. P., will be held at Jacob and King streets, Saturday evening, July 30, with Comrade James Connolly as the speaker of the evening. The working class are invited to be present, as Comrade Connolly will talk upon a different subject yet treated.

Section Rensselaer County.

SOUTH HUDSON OPEN AIR MEETING.

Section South Hudson, N. J., Branch 1, open air meetings:

July 29, 8 p. m., Pacific and Communipaw avenues.

August 3, 8 p. m., Jersey and Newark avenues.

August 5, 8 p. m., Charles street and Central avenue.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM

Written for The People by Mrs. Olive M. Johnson.

Throughout the whole development of human history, we can trace the actions of two currents or rather perhaps counter-currents: First, the gradual breaking up and utter destruction of primitive communism and the continuous growth of modern, civilized, or, rather, capitalistic individuality. Second, the utter annihilation and disappearance of primitive individuality and personal self-sufficiency and the steady growth of modern, or, we might truly say, socialistic inter-dependence and collectivism. This seeming paradox is an historic reality.

The prehistoric gens were communistic as to the consumption of necessities of life, family relations, worship, home life, ideas, morals and laws; but, as to production and warfare the savages and barbarians possessed great individuality. On the warpath or on the hunt they were free men, and in the primitive forest they had all possible opportunity to assert their individuality, whether in strength, sagacity, alertness, cunning, or whatever their special faculties might be. But with the growth of civilization primitive individuality is greatly curtailed by private property. One cannot go too far in the exercise of special faculties for fear of interfering with some one elses, and incidentally with that person's private property, which, as civilization developed, in time became more sacred than human life itself. With the growth of private property, moreover, the communism of articles of consumption naturally received its death blow; he who could accumulate more would naturally consume more, hence he could not associate with those who had less. The home, the individual, becomes the unit where it formerly was the kin. The economic class becomes a social factor and the basis for the new order. The individual of the lower class loses his individuality in the mass or surrenders it to the upper, the master class. The individual of the upper class develops a new individuality, namely, as a liver, a consumer, and all that that implies, as self-sufficiency in social relations, independency in worship, dictatorship in the State, too often bigotry in ideas, offensiveness of manner, and overbearing cruelty to social inferiors. Class division on property lines shatters all the gods and ideals of the past.

But, nevertheless this modern independence is greatly counteracted by the development of modern machinery through which production has become social. In the acquirement of the necessities of life no one is self-sufficient in present society. Everything tends toward co-operation and in the fullness of time this tendency must wind up in absolute collectivism in production, i. e., the means of production must become collective property, must be operated collectively, and the product be then owned collectively. In such a society each individual can receive all that belongs to him and that only. Only in such a society can these develop perfect individuality in private life—in consuming and enjoying—the intellectual and social end of life, so to speak. Each one can then freely enjoy his rights without fear of intruding on some one else's privileges. This, in simple words, is Socialism—the Socialist Republic.

Nevertheless, by Socialism, in the common use of the term at the present time, we properly mean the Socialist movement, the organization of the workers, the machine, so to say, that is being built, with which to batter down capitalism and establish the Socialist Republic.

As such socialism and socialistic ideas took their rise and have developed along with the modern proletariat, that is the wage-slave class, the class of slaves who are free to sell their commodity, labor-power, to the capitalist owners of the means of production. This class could develop into historic significance only with the development of modern capitalistic production on a social and international scale.

Ancient communism and future collectivism are as opposite as the two poles of the magnet. They imply entirely different states of society, positively different modes of life, yet they have something curiously attractive to each other. It may perhaps be said they are as mother and daughter, nestling fondly to each other, while the former decays in old and feeble age at the time the latter blooms into beautiful vigorous maidenhood. It is when the last struggles with death and decay of the parent are on that the two lock arms the closest, that the separation is the hardest. This curious social phenomena of an institution which centuries ago had outlived its use and youthful vigor, breathing its death gasp in the arms of the one to take its place, is splendidly illustrated in the struggles of the communistic societies that sprung up toward the close of the middle ages, as is also the first attempts of the daughter to brave the world on her own responsibility, still permeated with old-fashioned ideas, manners and superstitions, well demonstrated in the Utopian Socialist teachings and colonies at the beginning of capitalism. Only as such historic links does either possess any real value to the socialist movement of to-day; but as such they are full of keen interest and lend volumes of information to the scientific Socialist by which he is aided to fully comprehend the world with which he has to deal.

The Waldenses of France, the Taborites and Bohemian Brethren in Bohemia, the Anabaptists of Saxony and Switzerland, Thomas Munzer and the Peasant War of Germany, the Lollards and Wycliffians of England, are names that turn the mind of the student to movements and uprisings of the Middle Ages in which the spirit of either primitive or early Christian communism asserted a tremendous influence over large masses of the people. The tools of production were then as yet simple and individualistic, consequently communism was chiefly limited to articles of consumption, it was the richer people giving up their surplus to their destitute brethren, and to the church of their creed. There existed as yet no proletariat, in the modern sense of the word; nevertheless mediaeval communism has a shdow of something of the future spirit, something emphatically different from primitive and even Christian communism, something that no tradition, and only historic development could impart to it, namely, the spirit of rebellion to social tyrants and religious autocrats. While this far from resembles proletarian class consciousness, yet it seems to possess an intimation of coming events, because Middle Age communism is a signal for for the breaking up of the peasantry, and the breaking up of the peasantry marks one of the first steps from feudalism to capitalism and marks, therefore, also the beginning of the Modern Proletariat.

However, with the change from feudalism to capitalism there appears at once the real propertiless working class that possesses no means of livelihood except by selling its labor power to the capitalists in shop and factory. But as was shown in the article on "Capitalist Development" at no time in all its history did capitalism assert itself more cruelly toward the workers than at the early stages of its development. Never were its contradictions more glaring, never its hyprocrisy more flagrant, never its incapacity to institute liberty, fraternity and equality in society more hopelessly apparent than in the age of manufacture. Besides being abjectly destitute as to property, the whole of the newly-created working class was woefully ignorant of scientific knowledge, political experience, even the rudest form of organization or anything, in fact, that concerned them as a class. However, capitalism, being itself the child of modern science, gave a new and wonderful impluse to science and learning. The university, a product of the Middle Ages, received a new impetus from capitalism, which caused it to gradually open its doors even for members of the working class.

However, at the early stage of capitalism "the learned" as yet embraced but a small and secluded portion of the people. These had nothing to do with the contradictions that unfolded themselves in society. They were neither exploiters nor exploited. This happy state they attributed to their superior knowledge. "Knowledge is power," was a saying of that day which is of small ordinary significance to-day. These learned people were, however, touched by the deep misery and ignorance they saw around them and out of the sentiment of the learned rich for the degraded poor grew the movements of the early years of the 19th century known as Utopian Socialism. These movements showed plain traces of descent from and relationship with the older communistic movements. They were movements of the rich to help the poor. They were local, embracing at most a few hundred or a few thousand persons, with no idea of attacking the economic and political institutions of capitalism as a whole. There was manifest no spirit of class antagonism and consequently no genuine struggle for working class freedom from capitalist tyranny. But the keen criticisms and scourging lashes of wit and sarcasm that these educated Utopians administered to capitalists, capitalist lackeys and institutions, were so genuinely intellectual, so masterfully true, that their works can indeed be said to blow the pure, fresh, invigorating wind of the Springtime of the new era.

In the fore rank of such works stand undeniably those of St. Simon and Fourier, the theories of the latter being the accepted models for most Utopian colonies, both in Europe and this country. Among the practical experiments of the rich to uplift the poor there stand foremost, without all doubt, those bred by the genius of Robert Owen, which, by their practical nature, were nearer a success than those of any other philanthropist.

The early history of capitalism is replete with such experiments, more or less practical, in France, Germany, England and this country. Of the latter, none in all probability is of more unique interest than the colony of Brook Farm, established in the forties by the galaxy of learned men and women, whose names, at that stage, brightened the pages of American history. Great things were predicted for it by its adherents, and by its example of saneness, it was expected to conquer the world. But like all its predecessors and successors, the Brook Farm failed, and the cause for its failure is well summed up in one sentence by Hawthorne. He says that upon having withdrawn from the wickedness of the world of competition and strife, the first thing they learned was that in order for it to exist the colony itself had to become a competitor. In other words, an undertaking itself capitalistic, can never abolish capitalism. Utopian Socialism had to fail because it was built upon an absolutely wrong fundamental principle, namely, for the "better classes" to uplift the working class. The working class can never be "uplifted"—it must uplift itself. But for the working class to rise it required a long serious and painful process, it required a labor movement. It is the history of the labor movement of the 19th and 20th centuries that constitute the essential points in the history of the "Development of Socialism."

(To be continued next week.)

REINSTEIN IN TROY

NEW YORK STATE CANDIDATE FOR LIEUT.-GOVERNOR LAUNCHES VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN.

Troy, N. Y., July 25.—As the campaign of 1904 is now on, and believing that the comrades throughout the land should know what is "doing," Section Rensselaer County herein offers, for the consideration of the membership, what has been mapped out for the next few weeks before we meet at the ballot box.

Our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Comrade Boris Reinstein, arrived in Troy Saturday, the 3d inst., and, in the evening of that day, held a very successful open-air meeting at the junction of Jacob and King streets.

The writer opened the meeting by introducing the literature of the Party and calling attention to the present condition of the working class. Comrade Reinstein then took up the position of the working class and what they could expect from the capitalist government. He also pointed out the merchandise character of the working class, showing that the members of this class are in the same category of merchandise as hats, boots or coats.

The comrade used a very good and telling illustration to emphasize his point, that left no room for doubt in any thinking man's mind that labor is a commodity, and that before the workers can better themselves they must lift themselves out of the company of things.

The point, as illustrated follows: According to the last census of the United States the working class produced $2,496 worth of new wealth per year, or forty-eight dollars per week for each member of the working class. If a workingman, knowing this fact, should apply for a job and, upon being asked what was his price, Mr. Workingman was to say: "The U. S .Census tell me I produce $48 worth of new wealth per week, when at work; and knowing that I am only entitled to $48 per week at the most; knowing also that if I were to ask you to give me more than that, Mr. Boss, you would not do it; knowing, further, that if I get less than the $48 I will not get what I am entitled to, my price is $48 per week"—he would not get it.

The comrade ably pointed out that that is not the way a working man dares approach the boss, because he knows that behind him stands the unemployed, and that his price is governed by the cost of subsistence and that that is regulated by supply and demand of labor. The boss knows that if Mr. Workingman was to ask more than the market price all he would have to do is to look to the one on the outside who is competing for the job, and thus settle the question. The point was well received.

Reinstein then concluded his address by taking up the Republican and Democratic parties, stating that it was a Chinese puzzle to discover any difference between Roosevelt or Parker. Next come the Prohibition party and last come the Social Democratic, alias Socialist, party, for a good lashing.

The comrades here considered the meeting the best one held in Troy in some time.

Sunday evening Section Rensselaer County held a special meeting for the purpose of devising means and learning from Comrade Reinstein on the suggestion of the best way to carry on a vigorous campaign. Comrade Reinstein pointed out the necessity of placing an organized and systematic effort on foot for the distribution of literature. The arguments of Comrade Reinstein were well received and a motion to endorse the plan of the comrade was made and passed.

After some discussion, which was all in favor of the plan, a motion was passed to raise $100 by subscription lists by the Agitation Committee, the $100 to be used to procure 50,000 leflets and to destribute them at factory doors. Upon motion pledges were received, and $65 was pledged on the spot.

Comrade Reinstein and our local organizer, Comrade Wildermuth, distributed 2,000 leaflets Monday, the 25th inst., at mill and factory doors, placing the leaflets in the hands of workingmen as they entered on their way to work. This plan must eventually reap good results.

Section Rensselaer County thinks so well of the practicability of Comrade Reinstein's plan, as well as of its necessity, that we believe Comrade Reinstein's efforts to launch it should certainly meet with hearty co-operation all along the line, and that other sections should take the matter up.

Section Rensselaer County, Socialist Labor Party, is well satisfied with the good start our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor has given us toward putting up a vigorous campaign. Through it we hope to, and shall give, the capitalist the fight of his life.

Section Rensselaer County, Socialist Labor Party, F. E. Passonno.

DEBATE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The campaign committee has arranged a debate to be held on Saturday evening, July 30, 8.30, at Twenty-third street and Columbia avenue. The question is, "Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party is the only political party that represents the interests of the working class." Mr. Albright, a single taxer, running as candidate for assessor on the Democratic ticket, is our opponent. Readers of the Weekly People, living in this neighborhood, are invited to attend. We also announce that an open air meeting at Front and Dauphin streets, will be held on the same evening.

COOK COUNTY CONVENTION.

The postponed County Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Cook County, Ill., will be held Tuesday, August 2, 1904, in the city of Chicago, at 48 West Randolph strgeet at 7.30 p. m. sharp.

Order of business: Nomination of county ticket and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before this convention.

August F. Fiedler,
Organizer.
G. W. Koch,
Secretary.

REINSTEIN'S TOUR.

Syracuse, July 30-31.
Auburn, August 1-2.
Rochester, August 3-4.

Note:—At the request of Comrade Reinstein, the order of the meetings has been changed, so that the section meeting is held on the first day and the public meeting on the second day set.

IN YOUNGSTOWN

S. L. P. ORGANIZER FRANK BOHN ON THE PITTSBURGH OF OHIO.

Striking Social Contrasts—Two-Thirds of Organized Labor Unemployed—Seven National Fakirs Lead a Local Strike of Twenty-one Firemen—Socialist Prospects Good.

Younsgtown, O., July 24.—On coming to Youngstown, the gaseous fumes of capitalist industry strike one about three miles from the city. After being a guest of this second Pittsburg for an hour, a plunge in the river, clothes and all, appears to be the only adequate cleansing process.

Lost in the cloud of smoke, 8,000 union men feed a hundred furnaces, night and day in twelve hour shifts. The millionaires, I thought, who own this city and live in New York, have surely made all preparations for perfect misery on the part of the working class. Here there is no clean nor beautiful thing—not one.

Imagine my astonishment, then, after being here five days, when I discovered the "other side of town." I had forgotten that all cities like all debatable propositions, have two sides. The number of grand old colonial homes and stately religious edifices is quite as marvelous as the large area of dark, dingy hovels; and between them is the business portion of the town, of course. I will add that the wind, as if by special order, seems always to blow the smoke away from the plate glass and tall elms.

We have said that there are 8,000 union men in this city of 55,000. The editor of the "Labor Advocate" told me that two-thirds of them were out of work or would be, shortly. I have discovered exactly one man who loves the unions. In answer to one of my questions at an open air meeting, this particular slave replied that he received fourteen cents an hour, and when I opened up on the Gompers pirates he became angry and slunk away.

I have spoken five times but the talk devoted entirely to the trades union question was best received by the crowd. The fakirs are absolutely at the end of their string here.

Last week twenty-one firemen in the power house were called out to resist a cut. A prominent trades unionist (not a fakir) informed me that exactly seven grafters came to town TO LEAD THE TWENTY-ONE TO DEFEAT. The salaries of the seven men were from four to six dollars per day. Everyone on the streets knows this. The crooks are "all in," and the working class is only too ready, could it see its way clear, to "screw the cover down" on them.

Now nearly every worker one meets thinks that Socialism is the only refuge of his class. But "how in the world is the beautiful dream to be realized," And here is the really important matter of this epistle. Six hundred copies of the "Appeal to Reason" come into this fakir-ridden town each week. That means several thousand readers. And the idea of Socialism one runs up against in talking to even bright young workingmen, shows how ruinous has been the effect of this miserable sheet. How can one be patient? Thousands of our class in this city read what the old eighteenth century fakir has to say, and then show by their conversation that they have never received a hint concerning the organization and tactics which must be the means of victory. In cities like Youngstown, where there is no vigorous S. L. P. to expose this shameful exploitation of Socialist sentiment, the harm done by the worthless substitute for ideas peddled about by the profit-seeker from the Kansas village is incalculable.

We are to have a section here. Inability to secure a proper meeting place Sunday and other unforseen difficulties have prevented its organization at once, which we had desired as a climax to the week's work. But two old warriors of the S. L. P., Comrades Covert and Williams, supported by five or six first-class new members, will get the movement under way in a short time.

The members of the Debs party here may properly be ranked with their progressive comrades of Omaha, Chicago and a number of other Western towns. Several of them were found anxious to take the Weekly People, and many of them attended our agitation meetings and purchased a plentiful supply of our literature. Every one I spoke to was found to be sound on the trades union question platform, etc. Just how this

(Continued on page 6)

The Stirring Speech of Leo Goldman

Delivered in his own defense before the Czar's Court of Justice, translated for The People from "Iskra," chief organ of the Russian Socialist Labor Party.

Judges and Representatives of the Orders:

I admit that I was connected with a secret printing plant in Kishineff, that was printing Socialist literature. But I was very much surprised when I learned that I am charged with inciting to riot. This I absolutely deny. Socialists have nothing to do with rioting. I am a Socialist, and belong to the Russian Socialist Labor Party.

This party aims at the emancipation of the working class through the abolition of the present economic order and the substitution for it of the Socialist system, which by nationalization of land and socialization of all means of production and distribution, will create favorable conditions for a thorough and harmonious development of the individual. Holding that the proletarian emancipation can and must be achieved by the working class itself, and safeguarding the interests of that class, the S. L. P. is infusing the spirit of class consciousness by pointing out the antagonism of interests between the capitalists and landowners on one hand and the workingmen on the other—is organizing the latter for the struggle with the exploiters and is thus educating and preparing the working class for the great historic role, which it is destined to play in the history of the human race. As a party of democracy it is striving to gain greater influence in the political life of the country; it is aiming to conquer political rights for the nation, as a whole, and for the working class in particular.

On its road to the Socialist Republic the Russian Proletariat finds its greatest obstacle in the absolute monarchy, a remnant of the feudal system. This obstacle must, of necessity, be removed. Hence the Russsian Socialist Labor Party has for its primary object the conquering of political freedom by substituting for absolutism a democratic constitutional form of government.

The party is directing all its efforts it is straining every nerve, to educate and enlighten the working class upon its terrible condition and upon how indispensable for it is political freedom.

Can any one imagine anything worse than the condition of the working class in Russia? Hundreds of thousands of unemployed dying from hunger; semi-starvation of those employed; horrible unhygienic conditions in factories and mills; exceeding long workday; intense, incessant toil, and a low wage hardly sufficient for bread alone, such is the condition of the factory and mill hands and the artisans.

The condition of the peasantry is much worse. Poor small holdings and bitter hunger, lasting for over a decade. As to political rights, both the proletariat and the peasantry are in a condition of abject slavery: complete dependence of the peasantry upon the titled land owners and officials, as in the days of feudalism; humiliating corporal punishment, as a chief means of forcing obedience; bowing before every one who appears to be a somebody, as if it were presented by statute; as to the city workman, why, every one who wears a uniform is treating him as an inferior, as one who has no rights; every policeman is at liberty to insult and maltreat him with impunity.

We, Socialists, are instilling into the workingmen the sense of self-respect; we are teaching them self-reliance and initiative; we are drilling them for a stubborn fight for better conditions; we are infusing into them the nobler instinct of a higher civilization. We call upon them to take part in the political life of their country. Our activity among the working class is of incalculable benefit to the country at large, since we are transforming workingmen slaves into workingmen citizens.

The indictment states that we "have established a secret printing plant in Kishineff in order to incite to riot and to open insubordination to the authorities with a view of undermining government in the empire."

But we are no anarchists and don't aim at the overthrow of all government; we are fighting absolutism, the worst enemy of the working class and of the country as a whole. Yes, an enemy of the whole country. Hence the Russian Socialist Labor Party in its struggle for the political emancipation of Russia represents not only the interests of the workers, but of all classes of society. In carrying on this fight we have made no terrorist attempts; we even look upon terror as a means entirely foreign to our purpose. So far we have not been organizing any armed resistance. No, we have simply been exercising the right of Free Press.

But absolutism in Russia feels as if it were in an enemy's camp. It is hated by the whole country; it is against the interests of all classes. And in this secret printing plant it justly perceives great danger. To perpetuate its existence the government is extinguishing every spark of free thought; it spends billions from the public treasury for the maintainance of an army, police, gendarmes and spies, and it answers every attempt of workingmen and peasantry to improve their condition, and the protests of the best and noblest part of its citizens from all classes of society, by imprisonment, banishment, Cossacks' knouts, blows of policemen's fists and volleys from the musketry.

Yes, a Free Press, that will throw light on such an anomalous state of affairs, is a weapon capable of overthrowing absolutism. One can safely say that the days when Russians will have obtained a Free Press, will sound the death knell of absolute monarchy.

The accused, including myself, happen to be Jews in this particular case. That is, of course, an accident. But the activity of Jews in the Russian Revolutionary movement is by no means an accident and the cause of it lies in the legal status of Jews in Russia.

When only 12 years old I had an occasion to feel the attitude of the government toward the Jews, since at that period of my life the systematic curtailment of the rights of Jews to education has reached its climax. I was forced to remain outside of the gymnasium. Then I was too young to be able to appreciate the significance of that event, and only later was I able to grasp that this was only a single link in the long chain of persecutions directed against the Jews. From five to six millions of Jews are huddled together in the towns and villages of the humiliating "pale of settlement," where they are suffocating in poverty and degradation, where competition among the proletarian Jews is keenest, where the Jewish Proletariat is doomed to a life of poverty and degeneration.

The government has robbed the Jews even of the insignificant "rights" possessed by other Russian subjects. It bars them from municipal or State office; it curtailed, and is still curtailing the right to education in gymnasium and university; it has forbidden them to acquire land and engage in agriculture; it does not admit Jewish workman into factories and mills, having even a remote connection or relation with the government. And to cap the climax, to this have recently been added wholesale massacres of Jews, which the government is secretly organizing.

A great deal of revolutionary energy has accumulated in the masses, and the government, fearing an outburst of popular indignation against the absolute monarchy—the party responsible for all the misery of the masses—is utilizing the barbarous beastly instincts of the scum of society against elements of the population of non-Russian nationality; Jews, Poles, Finns, Armenians, Grusians. It has at its beck and call numerous prostitutes of the pen, who are ready and willing to sell out not only the Jews and Poles, but the whole country for the consideration of a bribe in the form of a subsidy. The subsidized prostituted Press is exploiting the zoological instincts and religious prejudices of the more ignorant elements of the population in order to array one part of the population against another, and the spies and "agents-provocateurs" are organizing wholesale butcheries of proletarian Jews.

But the government is making a mistake if it hopes to paralyze the revolutionary movement by such foul means, that will forever remain a hideous blot on the pages of Russian history. The effect of such a policy on the Jews is that it is driving them ever in larger numbers into the revolutionary camp, since the Jew who loves his motherland, who considers himself a citizen of his country, and does not care to take Plehve's hint to emigrate, has but this alternative:—to fight for Freedom or to perish!

I shouldn't fail to mention that the rights and privileges of the native Russian amount to very litle. For the Russian, who is not an opportunist, life is absolutely unbearable. There is no such thing in Russia, as personal security, no such thing as sanctity of the home; the police is at liberty to break into the homes of peaceful citizens without any warrant; it is at liberty to search, insult, assault, outrage or throw into prison. One who is not on the police force can never be sure while on the street or public highway that he will not be assaulted by the police or Cossacks; that he will not be arrested and subjected to insults and indignities.

Almost the entire country is placed under the regime of "Special defense." What does it mean? It means barbarous lawlessness of the police and gendarmes, and under its operation the rioting of the police has reached its acme. Whosoever dares to think otherwise, than the police, is liable to imprisonment and banishment without any legal formality. While I was in the Kishineff prison, a 60-year-old invalid was thrown into prison, and later banished to Yakutsk (Siberia) for daring to complain to the Prosecuting Attorney against the corruption of the police.

In another instance a peasant who attempted to sue a nobleman for land, of which he was cheated out by the latter, was thrown into prison as a political criminal.

The police rob and outrage the citizens, and are remunerated for it by promotions and increase in salaries. Give this gentry a broom and a dog's head and you will have the living executioners of the epoch of the Czar, John the Cruel.

Absolutism has brought Russia to the verge of bankruptcy. It sacrifices the best interests of the country in order to perpetuate its existence; Russia is in sore need of education, but the latter is injurious to absolutism, therefore down with education!

The people are in need of enlightenment and political activity, but these are incompatible with absolutism, and the thumbscrews of bureaucratic and police guardianship are pressed still tighter. The country is in need of publicity, without which every one in the garb of an official is at liberty to violate and terrorize the citizens. We stand in need of an honest Free Press that will throw light upon social and political life and discuss questions of general interest, not from the standpoint of the Police; but a servile, venal, subsidized press is an indispensible attribute of absolutism.

We were placed in the criminals' pen, though we are no criminals, but prisoners of war, and the government proves that conclusively by its attitude toward us. Does it not subject us to most cruel tortures and persecutions? It does not resort to such means with the object of punishment and correction.

Honest people need not be punished nor corrected.

True enough, there were instances where weak-kneed people, unable to stand the horrors of governmental persecutions have fallen, and this ,in the parlance of the Ministry of Police, is known as "correction;" happily, such instances are rare.

The Government is determined to exhaust our energy, it is determined to force us to surrender. But will it achieve its end? As a living proof to the contrary stands the history of the revolutionary movement for the last 30 years, a movement that, in spite of the governmental persecutions of recent years, has spread like wildfire throughout the length and breadth of the country.

After two years of preliminary confinement the Government has ordered this trial, thus implying that we are held responsible for the revolutionary conflagration that is now raging all over Russia. But where is its logic?

By establishing a secret printing plant and publishing brochures and proclamations we raised a protest against the forced silence to which the government has condemned the country. We have been simply satisfying a demand for a Free Press, a demand created by ever-widening circles among all classes of society. And if we have committed a "crime," as the Government would have it, not we alone, but a large portion of the Russian population, whose will we have enforced, should be held responsible for it. But a whole nation cannot be guilty of a crime. The voice of a people is law! And when the time has arrived for a Government to try a whole nation then the time is rotten-ripe to place the Government before the bar of justice.

Miss Bardin remarked at a political trial in 1877 that "Ideas cannot be picked up by bayonets." The truth of that statement has received additional strength since then. The prinicples of revolutionary socialism have conquered the hearts and minds not of a handful of idealists-fighters, but of large numbers among the common people. Political freedom became just as much of a necessity as air, bread or water. The struggle "for the masses" is transformed into a struggle "of the masses," and to bayonet the fighting masses is no easier a job than to bayonet ideas and principles. Yes, our revolutionary movement is no more confined to the activity of a few "insurrectionists." It is a great movement of the masses; it is a struggle of the masses for freedom and human rights.

It is quite a number of years since the working class, with the cry "freedom and bread," has grappled with the opposing blind forces. It is a number of years since throughout the length and breadth of the country has risen the ominous cry: "Down with Absolutism."

The government is determined to arrest this movement. But is it possible to arrest for any length of time the intellectual development of a country? Is it possible to arrest a movement of a people toward Freedom and Progress. One may as well attempt to block the tide of the ocean—he will surely drown. And Absolutism must perish! Its death is inenvitable and is fast approaching. I assure you that no prisons, no banishment, no penal servitude, no brutal force of policemen's fists, no knouts of the Cossacks, no bullets or gallows—none of these implements of barbarism are powerful enough to stay the hand of Progress and save Absolute Monarchy from its inevitable downfall!

One who loves his country, who is not indifferent to its welfare, cannot and must not remain a passive onlooker of the now raging struggle with Absolutism. The government has put the country under a semi-military regime and has thereby declared all its citizens "unreliable" from the standpoint of the Police. And all the "unreliable," i. e., all those in whom servile obedience has given way to the sense of duty of higher citizenship—all those should join the revolutionary movement and enlist in the ranks of the fearless fighters against Absolutism, which is building its welfare on the streams of blood of slaughtered citizens.

I have acted as a loyal citizen to his country should act: I joined the ranks of brave men and women and have devoted to the noble cause all my energies, all my abilities. This is why I stand now before the court to be tried.

LEO GOLDMAN'S SUMMING UP.

Judges and Representatives of the Orders:—

The abuses and tortures to be inflicted upon us is nothing when compared with the terrible physical and moral torture we suffered in the Kishineff prison, and these are inflicted by the government almost everywhere upon political prisoners. You come here believing that we were kept behind iron bars for two years past to prevent our escape before sentence had been passed upon us, as the procureur would have it. But you are greatly mistaken. I must narrate to you a story of cruelties we were made to suffer in Kishineff prison, cruelties with which the prosecuting attorney is familiar.

On Dec. 22 last the warden of the Kishineff prison, by name of Sadovnitchi, insulted a political prisoner without the slightest provocation; the latter requested the warden to be more polite, whereupon he was assaulted by the guards and was thrown into a dungeon. We aske the Kishineff Circuit Court to investigate the matter. The procureur visited the prison on Dec. 22 and left without giving any orders.

On the evening of above date I addressed my wife through the window of my cell to find out if the procureur had called at the prison. This was reported to the warden, who immediately ordered all women prisoners removed from the prison ward to the cold corridor. The women refused to obey, the more so that they had with them my child 1½ years old. The warden, accompanied by a swarm of guards, rushed into the ward, threw the women to the floor, bound them, and forcibly carried them into the corridor. The child stuck to its mother as the latter was lying bound on the floor, but it was ruthlessly torn away by the rude hands of the prison guards and carried insufficiently clad into the prison yard. At night a gang of prison guards rushed ino the female ward; I heard the heart rendering cries of the women, but I was helpless behind locks and bars. I was in a state bordering on dementia. One who has not passed through it cannot imagine the horror of such a state. But this is not all. In impotent rage I battered the window and smashed a pane of glass, whereupon I was thrown into a cold, dismal, ill-smelling dungeon, where I spent three days and three nights, constantly haunted by the horrible cries of the women. The latter spent five days in the dungeon, and all of us were transferred to hideous underground cells and for a long time were deprived of the privilege of a walk in the open air.

The procureur of the Odessa Superior Court was duly informed. So was the Minister of Justice.

The procureur sent to us our present accuser, Prosecuting Attorney Drobelli, who promised that nothing of the sort will ever occur again, but just three months after that a somewhat similar outrage took place. The Minister of Justice didn't deign us an answer, but we did, however, get an indirect answer so typical and characteristic of the Russian Government: The murderer Sadovnitchi was promoted in rank and his salary raised! We did not care to report any outrage and acts of violence that followed, since we didn't care to see murderers rewarded.

What supports my strength and keeps up my courage is the profound belief that the regime of lawlessness and brutal force is nearing its end. Through the horrors and darkness surrounding us I can discern the approaching emancipation of Russia, when lawlessness and anarchy will be things of the past, and the best and noblest sons of Russia will not be found in the prisoners' pen.

Picture to yourselves a mammoth gloomy prison, encircled by tall walls, cutting off sunshine and freedom. Its foundation is rotten. The walls are cracked and shaking. Within there is darkness and the horrors of prison life; the rays of sunlight penetrating from without do not let the inmates rest. The walls are besmeared and bespattered with the blood of many generations that have attempted to demolish them.

In the eyes of fools and cowards the destroyers of these walls, who often get their heads cracked in the work of demolishing these fortresses, are insane. This huge prison is our country! It is quite possible that many of us will find our graves under the ruins of these walls. But I cannot imagine a grave more honorable than in the ruins of a Bastile, that is shutting off light and freedom.

In the work of undermining these prison walls, young as I am, I have received many an honorable wound. I am sure of a conviction, and one more honorable wound will be inflicted.

But Russia will be free in spite of all!

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution,this system,through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

Send in Orders at Once for
THE FIRST LEAFLET OF
The National Campaign of 1904
REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS, PROHIBITIONISTS, SOCIALISTS! WHICH IS RIGHT?
Will appear in
Weekly People of August 6th.
Send in bundle orders now.
Rates: 100 copies, 75 cents; 500, $2.50; 1000, $5.00.
Many ordered already. Issue will be a big one

DANIEL DE LEON'S LECTURE
The Burning Question of Trades Unionism
5 cents a copy. $3.00 a hundred.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

We desire to make a suggestion in regard to getting subscriptions to the Weekly People at open-air meetings, which is not being practiced very extensively at present, but where the plan is tried, it works well. It is this: First, order a bundle of Weekly Peoples to be sent to your Section or Branch regularly every week; then, at your street meetings, have your chairman and speakers announce the paper from the platform, stating the price for a single copy and the subscription rates for six months and a year; after that has been done, one or two comrades should go through the audience offering single copies for sale and every one who buys a copy should be asked if he wishes to have the paper sent to his house for six months or a year. It is much more convenient to use prepaid cards, and when these are to be used they should be announced from the platform. A bundle of papers will reach any city in the United States or Canada not later than Saturday, and in New York city and vicinity about Thursday evening or Friday.

Comrades Leitner, Kendal, Spahr and Strath, of San Antonio, Texas, are hustling to sell the prepaid subscription cards. They sold twelve during the past week, and Comrade Leitner writes that they have caught the spirit permeating the national conventior

Comrade James McKay, of New Westminster, British Columbia, writes: "I enclose express money order for $4 to pay one year's subscription to the Daily People; also one year's subscription to the Weekly. I have been a subscriber to the Daily People since its inception and intend to continue, which is a pretty good indication that the Daily and Weekly People suits."

Section Minneapolis, Minn., orders a thousand copies of the issue of the Weekly People of June 25th containing Comrade De Leon's lecture entitled "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism." Comrade J. A. Leach, of Phoenix, Ariz., also takes a thousand copies. There are less than a thousand copies left now.

Orders for bundles of the Weekly People of August 6th, which will contain Comrade De Leon's closing speech in the four-cornered debate at Providence, R. I., on October 20, 1903, must reach this office not later than Tuesday, August 2nd.

Five or more subs. were sent in by the following: S. R. Rager, Braddock, Pa., 15; Section St. Louis, 8; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 7; Section Los Angeles, Cal., 7; Thirty-fifth A. D., New York, 7; Felix Hanzl, Chicago, 6; A. C. Wirtz, Barstow, Calif., 6; Thirty-fourth A. D., New York, 6; Ben Hilbert, Jr., Hamitlon, O., 5; Frank Bohn, Youngstown, O., 5; total for the week, 206.

Prepaid subscription cards were sold as follows: Connecticut S. E. C., $25.00; E. R. Markley, Braddock, Pa., $10.00; Frank Bohn, Youngstown, O., $5.00; J. U. Billings, Grand Junction, Colo., $5.00.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Last week there was no doubt in the minds of the Labor News Company's force that the campaign had set in with a vengeance. All hands were exceptionally busy, due to the various orders received for leaflets, pamphlets and books.

In the matter of leaflets the New York S. E. C. led the way, ordering 21,000 "Where Wages Come From" and "The Difference" for the Reinstein tour. A great part of these will be distributed at factories in the morning, when the men go into work.

The New York County Committee came second with an order of 20,000 leaflets; Section Fall River took third place with an order for 5,000; Indiana S. E. C., fourth, with 2,500; Section Toronto, fifth, with 2,000; while Sections London Ont., Minneapolis, Minn., Elizabeth, N. J., and New Haven, Conn., sent for 1,000 each.

In the matter of books and pamphlets the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain, through Thos. Bell, led the way; 997 books and pamphlets being their order. Section Chicago comes second, with 295 books and pamphlets to its credit; Ohio S. E. C. comes third with 220 pamphlets as its quota; Section London, Ont., ranks next with 215; Sections Schenectady and Cleveland tie, each ordered 200 pamphlets; Section St. Louis ordered 100 pamphlets and one copy of Capital; Section Erie County, N. Y., 50 pamphlets and two dozen arm and hammer buttons; Section Boston, 52 pamphlets; Thirty-fifth A. D., N. Y., 78 pamphlets; Thirty-fourth A. D., N. Y., 50 pamphlets; Section Minneapolis, 43 pamphlets and 7 bound books of various titles; Mrs. O. M. Johnson, Chicago, Ill., one dozen books; Section Toronto, Ont., two dozen books and pamphlets; Indiana S. E. C., and A. C. Wirtz, Barstow, Cal., 9 books and 15 pamphlets.

In addition to the above orders for leaflets, books and pamphlets, the usual number of smaller orders were received. The aggregate indicates that the campaign is now in full swing, and that from now on we may expect to dispose of large amounts of literature.

Among the orders during the week were several inquiries about the report of the Eleventh Convention. To all inquirers we would say that we cannot now fix the price or give any particulars. In a short time we will have some definite information, and will announce it through these columns.

We are ready to receive orders for cabinet photos of Corregan and Cox, our candidates for president and vice-president. Price, 25 cents each.

S. L. P. AGITATION

NEWARK S. T. & L. A. RATIFIES S. L. P. NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—A rousing open air meeting was held in Newark last night at the junction of Broad, Washington and Bridge streets. The meeting was held under the auspices of Local Alliance 405, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and was in the nature of a public ratification of the Socialist Labor Party's candidates on the Presidential ticket, Corregan and Cox. An audience of about 250 listened attentively throughout to the points made by the speakers, Kinneally of New York, and Klawansky of Jersey. Several copies of "Behind the Scenes" were sold and a liberal supply of leaflets distributed during the meeting.

F. Burgholz of Newark, as chairman, opened the meeting and after explaining its objects, introduced Kinneally as the first speaker. The address delivered by Kinneally was comprehensive and forcible and occupied almost an hour and a half, the audience meanwhile listening with rapt attention. Kinneally took up the platforms adopted at the conventions of the various parties, Democratic, Republican and the Socialist Labor Party and used them to point out the class character of each convention and to make clear the class struggle and the manner in which the workers are bamboozled and robbed by the capitalist class. This, the speaker followed with an explanation of the position of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. in this campaign.

Those present appeared to be well satisfied and none accepted the thrice-proffered opportunity to ask the speaker a question. One workingman, however, took exception to Kinneally's words, which he thought a "little too strong," when Kinneally showed that the Democratic and Republican parties depended upon the ignorance of the voters, bands of music and free beer, etc., for their support, while the S. L. P. depended on the voter educated to class consciousness without the aid of free bands or free beer. He further explained that it was not the industrial workers alone but the whole class he referred to when he said they voted for their own slavery by voting the Democratic or Republican tickets, etc. This seemed to satisfy the workman and Kinneally wound up by showing Socialism to be the only remedy for the evils of capitalism.

Klawansky spoke on the brutalities of the capitalist system and its demoralizing effect upon the working class and all who are compelled to live under it. He contrasted the misery and destitution which falls to the lot of the workers under capitalism, with the luxury and profligacy of their exploiters and urged his hearers to line up with the Socialist Labor Party and the S. T. & L. A. and abolish it all, thus doing away with poverty and class struggles forever.

Klawansky's remarks were equally well received and when the meeting closed all were satisfied that it was a highly successful one.

F. C. B.

Newark, N. J., July 20.

HUNGARIAN SOCIALISTS OUT IN FAVOR OF THE S. L. P.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—An agitation meeting of the Hungarian Socialists took place in the Sixteenth Assembly District, corner Ninth street and Avenue A, Tuesdy, July 19.

This was a maiden attempt of our Hungarian comrades, which proved a success all around.

Hardly was the platform erected when about 200 people gathered around the stand, which number swelled to about 300 later on.

The chairman, Comrade Levay, opened the meeting with a few well-chosen remarks, and introduced Comrade Steron as the first speaker. His remarks were well received. He was followed by Comrade Bodnarik, who appealed to his fellow workers and countrymen to rally around the banner of the Socialist Labor Party, overthrow wage slavery and become free men.

The closing oration was made by Comrade Louis Basky, who, a few months ago, in a debate with the bogus Socialist, alias Kangaroo freak, Lissauer, practically wiped the floor with him, in showing up his "party's" political chickanery and crookedness. Comrade Basky delivered an eloquent address. He called the attention of his audience to the Colorado outrages committed against the working class, especially.

The meeting closed with three elyens (cheers) for the S. L. P. and its candidates, Corregan and Cox. Seven "Arbeiter Zeitungs" and nine copies of "What Means This Strike?" were sold. There was a big demand for Hungarian literature, but the comrades being inexperienced, were not prepared with same. But they intend to make up for it at the next agitation meeting, which will be held next Monday, at Fourth street, corner Avenue B. To be followed by other meetings.

L. M. W.

New York, July 20.

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Since my last letter to The People, we have held meetings on the same corner every Saturday night, and have not been molested again by the labor fakirs, or for that matter by any one else. Last night we were on hand at the usual hour and immediately after the close of the Salvation Army meeting, there being no other comrade present who could speak, I mounted the box and opened the meeting myself. It is not my purpose to give my address in detail. Suffice to say, I spoke to the crowd along S. L. P. lines for an hour. Fourteen copies of the Weekly People and two pamphlets were sold. Not quite up to the average as far as the sale of literature is concerned, but my chief object in writing this meeting is to relate the following:

At the close of the meeting, as usual, I invited questions, or debate. No one asked any questions, but a plainly dressed workingman asked the privilege of taking the platform, i. e., soap box, to make a statement. At first I thought he was going to oppose the S. L. P. position, or advance some freak idea, but when he began to talk I saw that I was mistaken. It seems he had been present at some of our previous meetings, and while not yet thoroughly understanding our position, had become imbued with the idea that we are about what he has long been looking for. He spoke for about ten minutes and make an eloquent appeal to the workingmen present to unite at the ballot box as a class. He did not care what the name of the party might be in which they got together, but urged them to study the question and enlighten themselves and not to divide their strength between the Republican and Democratic parties and put the capitalist class in power of the government as they had been doing in the past.

After the meeting adjourned, we had a talk with the man and learned that he lived in Clinton, nine miles from Utica. He said he wanted to subscribe for The People as soon as he was financially able to do so. He also invited us to come out to Clinton and hold a meeting there, and agreed to make arrangements for the same. Comrade Sheahan and myself decided to go to Clinton and hold a meeting on Thursday, July 21. We also expect to hold a meeting in Ilion on Friday night and in Utica again on Saturday night.

J. E. Alexander.

Utica, N. Y., July 17.

REINSTEIN'S GOOD WORK IN NEWBURGH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Comrade Boris Reinstein, of Buffalo, and our candidate for lieutenant governor, spoke here last evening to a good-sized audience. Comrade John Royle acted as chairman and opened the meeting. He was followed by Comrade Long, of Section Troy, who is stopping here at present. Comrade Reinstein closed the meeting. Eight pamphlets were sold, and about four hundred leaflets were distributed.

This morning Comrade Reinstein visited some of the factories, and distributed a large number of leaflets to the workingmen as they were entering them. This is the work that will bring good results in the future.

Push the leaflets, comrades.

Ed. A. Gidley,
Organizer Section Newburgh.

Newburgh, N. Y., July 21.

A HOT TIME IN THE EDEN OF THE BEAN EATER.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Those who were present at the open air meetings of the Socialist Labor Party and the bogus Socialists, alias Kangaroos, held on Boston Common, on Sunday, p. m., July 10, are still laughing at the following incident which took place there on that date:

The bogus Socialists, alias Kangs had as one of their "orators" Charles H. Matchett, one of "the thousands of good men whom De Leon drove out of the party." Matchett was getting along swimmingly until the red button brigade came along. He was denouncing the Socialist Labor Party in general and De Leon in particular when Comrade W. H. Carroll questioned the accuracy of Matchett's statement and asked Matchett for the stand, stating that he could and would disprove Matchett's statements. Matchett, feeling that he was trapped, refused to grant Carroll the stand, and then the fur began to fly.

The Socialist Labor Party holds forth about thirty yards from the bogus Socialists, alias Kangs, and its meeting starts one hour later, and closes one hour later. When Matchett refused the stand, Carroll set up the Socialist Labor Party stand and the chairman, Comrade Louis Ballhaus, opened the meeting in a way that meant trouble for the New York marsupial. Some of the bogus Socialists, alias Kangs, were present when the Socialist Labor Party started its meeting and when the bogus Socialists, alias Kangs, got through, we got their audience and their speaker Matchett.

Carroll was showing the audience who Matchett was and what he is to-day, how he was the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for President in 1896; how he was a delegate to the convention of the party and voted to endorse the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which he now says was "the creation of De Leon," etc.

Said Carroll: "The man who takes the position which Matchett took in 1896 and then tries to blame De Leon for it to-day, is a traitor and a coward."

Some one notified the speaker that Matchett was in the audience, and he was given the stand to deny, if he could, the statement which Carroll had made:

Matchett took the stand and fell over himself. He said he agreed with all the speaker had said, except on the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. On that matter he was at variance. He was opposed to all forms of trade unionism. He said he knew "that Gompers and Mitchell were G—d— fakirs, but the rank and file was honest, and if we tell them that their leaders were G—d— fakirs they will close their ears and we cannot reach them."

Carroll then took the stand and showed the audience that Matchett is a member of the Kangaroo, alias "Socialist" party, which endorses all kinds of labor fakirs and pronounce their crooked work as a "noble waging of the class struggle," going into detail in the enumeration of special instances where this had been done. When he had finished, the audience and the bogus Socialists, alias Kangs, were wiser men, although this would be a somewhat inaccurate story if we failed to state that from Matchett down, the bogus Socialists, alias Kangs, felt sore at the lashing they got, in the expose of their cowardly duplicity.

Many of the frequenters of the Common say that this was decidedly the hottest meeting ever held in this Eden of the bean eater, and no doubt the bogus Socialists, alias Kangs, will think twice before they again allow any of their men to cross swords with the Socialist Labor Party, as all who heard it say that when Carroll got through with the at one time "good man," he looked like the proverbial thirty cents, or worse still, its distant relative the plugged nickel.

Michael T. Berry.

Lynn, Mass., July 15.

CLEVELAND OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Section Cleveland S. L. P. has arranged open air meetings for every Saturday night at 8 o'clock sharp, on Public Square in front of Marshall's Drug Store. Chairmen, speakers and comrades on duty are as follows:

July 30.—Chairman, W. Wettstein. Speakers, John D. Goerke and Paul Dinger. 7 o'clock duty, Rich. Koeppel and Rob. Zillmer.

August 6.—Chairman, Rugg. Speakers, Dinger and Kircher. 7 o'clock duty, Hauser and Nuhn.

August 13th.—Chairman, Margenson, Speakers, Kircher and Goerke. 7 o'clock duty, Reiman and Polster.

August 20th.—Chairman, Wettstein. Speakers, Goerke and Dinger. 7 o'clock duty, Koeppel and Zillmer.

August 27.—Chairman, Rugg. Speakers, Dinger and Kircher. 7 o'clock duty, Hauser and Nuhn.

It is to be expected that all other comrades also will attend these meetings as numerously and regularly as possible. The comrades mentioned in above schedule are requested to clip out this list and keep it for reference.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P.

COX'S TOUR OF ILLINOIS.

To the Members of the Socialist Labor Party in the State of Illinois:

Greeting:—Comrade W. W. Cox, the candidate for Vice President on the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, will speak at the places named below, under the auspices of the Illinois State Executive Committee.

Members and sympathizers, having connections in the places named, should see to it, by personal communication, that these attend the meetings. The dates are:

Taylorville, July 30.
Springfield, July 31.
Verdin, August 1.
Litchfield, August 2.
Mount Olive, August 3.
Staunton, August 4.
Edwardsville, August 5.
Alton, August 6.

For the Illinois State Executive Committee, S. L. P., G. A. Jenning, Secretary, 1525 Broadway, East St. Louis, Ill.

DETROIT AGITATION MEETINGS.

Section Detroit, Mich., will hold outdoor agitation meetings every Saturday, beginning at 8 p. m., at the corner of Michigan and Washington avenues.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe. Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months. Address Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

THE WOMAN QUESTION

The Feminist Movement and the Working Class Movement.

Lord Byron, in the beginning of last century, in describing the condition of the Greeks of his time, referred to them as "the bondsmen of a slave." That description accurately defines the position of the proletarian woman of to-day. The wife of the worker is condemned not only to share the hardships and privations that form the daily experience of all members of that class, but also to the social, political and economic subjection which is the lot of her sex in every class in society. For more than a hundred years, in fact, almost contemporaneous in origin and development, a woman's movement has been in existence. The working class movement, after a period of transition and indecision, has found a solid footing in scientific proletarian socialism. The Feminist movement, in spite of the noble enthusiasm and self-sacrifice of many of its adherents, has only succeeded in removing certain of the more outrageously repressive and unjust legal and social restrictions of the female sex, and while credit is undoubtedly due to those who have secured the abolition of these survivals of barbarism, the fact remains that after all their labor they are still at the fringe of the Woman Question. Indeed the International Woman's Cngress, held at Berlin the other day, seemed to resolve the whole agitation into a philanthropic movement, having the female sex as the object of philanthrophy. In short, the Feminist Movement has entered a blind alley, and seems likely to stay there. This contrast in development is due to the fact that whereas the Working Class Movement is based upon the solid rock of economic truth, the Feminist Movement is based upon sentiment. As a matter of fact the first movement includes the other—or to be more correct includes all of it that is real and true. Woman's serfdom from the disappearance of the matriarchate down to the present time has been the result of the private ownership of property, and has changed its form in in every age with each change in the form of private ownership. With the abolition of the private ownership of property will come the emancipation of man and women alike. This is precisely what the Feminist Movement has failed to perceive. Consequently, it has limited itself, practically if not explicitly, to agitating for the suffrage and the opening up of the labor market to women. In the latter respect its aims are entirely in harmony with the interests of the capitalists, who thereby secure cheaper labor power. By opening up male occupations to woman, the woman is thrown into competition with man, and on unequal terms — unequal, in so far as the woman's subsistence, and consequently her wages are lower, and her power of resistance for physiological and other reasons less than that of man. Furthermore, where female competition has reduced the wages of the male, as, for example, in the textile industries of England and Scotland, the upshot is that both the husband and wife alike are compelled to go into the factory to obtain a wage sufficient to maintain the family, and often the children, before childhood is completed, are forced to accompany them at their toil. Besides, the suffrage aspirations of feminists are as often as not limited to securing the political equality for middle and upper class women. The immediate demands in the matter of franchise of most woman's righters are confined to the claim for voting power for women on the same condition as men. Now, the existing property conditions disfranchise the majority of the male proletariat. An extension of the suffrage to women on the same terms would enfranchise only a small minority of propertied women, leaving all married women and the whole female proletariat unenfranchised. In spite of this obvious fact both the Independent Labor Party and the S. D. F., at their respective conferences at Easter, passed resolutions in the above terms, and, notwithstanding, these resolutions were supported by those redoubtable women's righters, Christabel Parkhurst and Dora B. Montefiore, who by so doing placed themselves alongside the male section of these middle class organizations in their betrayal of the women of the working class. The latter lady recently exemplified the middle class character of her movements by her belated aping of the nonconformist passive resisters, in going through the farcical performance of refusing to pay taxes, and compelling distraint of property, on the old bourgeois cry of "No taxation without representation." This was a revolutionary war cry in the days of the American Revolution and the Reform Bills. Now it forms the moth-eaten banner of reactionists. The workers, men and women, husbands and wives, claim the vote as a necessary weapon whereby they, the producers of all wealth, the maintainers of the commonweal, the only useful element in society, shall enter into possession of their own and build up a republic of free men and women, where a healthy and happy life shall be possible for all. Before that hideous blight of modern society, prostitution, that lothsome Moloch that claims its victims by the hundreds of thousands, feminism stands helpless and impotent. And why? Simply because they leave unscathed the capitalist system of production, the fountain and the origin of the evil. In the Socialist Movement alone, which is neither a man's nor a woman's movement, but a movement of all who suffer from the oppression of capitalism, can these wrongs be righted.

Daniel De Leon, the translator of Bebel's "Woman under Socialism," is now well known among the ranks of the British working class movement. While the members of the International Socialist Labor Party are no slavish leader worshippers, like the besotted followers of Keir Hardie, Burns, Hyndman and Will Crooks, still it is inevitable that certain men, through their conspicuous ability, fidelity of purpose and singleness of aim, fall into the position of protagonists of the views and principles of the Party. It is not too much to say that De Leon occupies this position among the clear and intelligent working class movement throughout the English speaking world. As editor the "Daily People" and the "Weekly People," the official organ of our comrades in the United States, he has not only expressed the views of the stalwart and unflinching American S. L. P., in the face of a deluge of slander and abuse, and during a time of exceptional storm and stress, when many a man fainted by the way, and the unclean records of "lost leaders" were swelled with many a notable addition, but he has, through his writing, been a source of inspiration to those who were carrying on the same battle in Canada, Australia, South Africa and Britain. In all these countries his writings are read by the class conscious workers, and are doing good work in strengthening the faith of the militants, and in bringing the thoughtful outsider to a knowledge of the truth of Socialism. Probably no book or pamphlet has ever been written that combines the most rigid scientific accuracy with the utmost simplicity of verbiage (a rare combination in Socialist literature) to the same degree as "What Means this Strike," and "Reform and Revolution." In "Two Pages of Roman History" he has dealt with Socialist tactics and strategy, an entirely neglected sphere, and by means of a brilliant analogy between the wealthy plebeian leaders and the modern labor leaders, he has shown the dangers to which the working class movement is exposed by the latter. In his translation of Bebel's "Woman" he has furnished the English speaking portion of the Socialist Movement with a work of very great value. This book deals historically with the condition of the female sex in all ages. It is divided into three sections, Woman in the Past, Woman in the Present, and Woman in the Future. Throughout the book he is guided by the Marxian theory of history, and furnishes the movement with a mass of historical material well collected and systematized, and with an inquiry into the existing status of woman, containing arguments, statistics and facts that are practically indispensible to the Socialist. Probably the last section, Woman in the Future, is the least satisfactory, for there Bebel indulges in certain positive statements as to the position of woman and the relation of the sexes, which expose him to the charge of Utopianism. Beyond stating definitely that under Socialism woman will be free from the social economic and political wrongs from which she at present suffers, the Scientific Socialist can make no positive or detailed assertions as to her future. The relations of the sexes under Socialism is a matter to be settled by the men and women of the society of the future. It cannot be too vehemently asserted that many of Bebel's statements, in this part of the book, are his private conjectures, and are not the finding of the movement—and De Leon is careful to state this in his preface from which we quote the following:—

"It is an error to suppose that in its spiral course society ever returns to where it started from. . . . We move in an upward spiral. No doubt moral concepts are the reflex of material possibilities. (Misinterpreters and misrepresenters of the materialist conception of history should observe this last word.—Reviewer's Note.) But for one thing, moral concepts are in themselves a powerful force, often hard to distinguish in their effect from material ones; and for another, these material possibilities unfold material facts—secrets of nature—that go to enrich the treasury of science and quicken the moral sense. Of such material facts are the discoveries in embryology and kindred branches. They reveal the grave fact, previously reckoned with in the matter of the breeding of domestic animals, that the act of impregnation is an act of inoculation. This fact, absolutely material, furnishes a post-discovered material basis for a pre-surmised moral concept—the 'oneness of flesh' with father and mother. Thus science solidifies a poetic, moral yearning, once held imprisoned in the benumbing shell of theological dogma, and reflects its morality in the poetic expression of the monogamic family. The moral as well as the material accretions of the race's intellect since it uncoiled out of early communism, bar, to my mind, all prospect—I would say danger, moral and hygienic—of promiscuity, or of anything even remotely approaching that."

Any one who has read Mary Wollstonecraft's "Rights of Women" cannot fail to have been bored by her tedious apostrophes to the supreme Deity in choice Gibbonian periods. Frances Power Cobbe also obtrudes her religious theories into her writings on her sex. Bebel is chargeable with the same failing in a negative direction. Throughout the book we occasionally find evidences of a strong anti-theological bias, almost querulous and at times ludicrous in its expression—ludicrous in its irrelevance to the main argument. These, however, are minor faults in a great work, a work that should be in the hands of every Socialist, male or female.—J. C. M. in "The Socialist," Edinburgh, Scotland, official organ S. L. P. of Great Britain.

"Woman Under Socialism." By August Bebel—translated by Daniel De Leon, New York Labor News Co., 2-6 New Reade street, New York. One Dollar.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1902	53,763

Any employment of machinery, except by capital, is, to the bourgeois economist, an impossibility. Exploitation of the workingman by the machine is, therefore, with him, identical with exploitation of the machine by the workingman. Whoever, therefore, exposes the real state of things in the capitalist employment of machinery is against its employment in any way, and is an enemy of social progress. Exactly the reasoning of the celebrated Bill Sykes: "Gentlemen of the Jury—No doubt the throat of this commercial traveler has been cut; but that is not my fault; it is the fault of the knife. Must we for such a temporary inconvenience abolish the use of the knife? If you abolish the knife, you hurl us back into the depths of barbarism." Marx.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMINATIONS.

For President:
CHARLES HUNTER CORREGAN
Printer
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:
WILLIAM WESLEY COX
Miner
COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

"CAUSE TO PAUSE."

The so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic privately-owned press, is just now very much agitated over two recent events that are very dissimilar in appearance, yet have an important relation to each other. The first of these is the question of the life or death of the Seattle "Socialist," as presented in the single sheet issue of that paper. Occurring so soon after the late Chicago national convention of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, and amid the wide-spread dissatisfaction attending the adoption of the bourgeois platform there presented, this question impresses the "editors" of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic privately-owned press as the forerunner of disaster. The Milwaukee "Social Democratic Herald" says of it: "This sign of distress from a paper that has come to be a pillar of strength to the western movement should give every true Socialist in the United States pause."

The second of these events is the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party. The unity, buoyancy and confidence, together with the determination to pursue its class conscious policy and the belief in its growing ascendancy in the American Socialist movement, expressed by the Socialist Labor Party at that convention, has exasperated the "editors" of the so-called bogus Socialist, alias Social Democratic privately-owned press, beyond measure. They are pained to witness such a refreshing political and economic difference, just at a time where events within their bogus party are giving them cause to pause. They are reading the signs of their party's disintegration in the light of the great influence, healthfulness, clarity and determination displayed by the immortal Socialist Labor Party.

Appalled by the crumbling of their "pillars of strength" on one hand, and exasperated by the contrasting vigor of the S. L. P. on the other, the "editors" of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic privately-owned press, reveal, by their performances, the consciousness of the fact that their bogus party is on the downward track, while the star of the Socialist Labor Party is in the ascendancy. No wonder they pause! But it is too late; they are gone beyond all hope of recovery!

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After reading the splendid review of Daniel De Leon's translation of August Bebel's masterpiece, "Woman Under Socialism," to be found elsewhere in this issue, don't fail to get a copy of the work, and induce others to go and do likewise.

A GRAPHIC STATEMENT.

The following pregnant statement from Bradstreet's is worthy of reproduction and amplification:

"The rise of the modern slaughtering and refrigerating system, with its concentration in a relatively few large concerns and markets, renders the existing strike of meat handlers one productive of enormous possible expense and loss to the general public. In the days of the old time such a complete tie-up of a nation's meat-food supply as is now threatened would have been impossible, but now that the refrigerator car, with its load of meat ready for consumption has superceded the methods of a quarter century ago, the tie-up of the great packing houses has been reflected in an instant rise in prices the country over."

This statement is a graphic portrayal of the rapid evolution from small to large industry, and its accompanying results. The slaughtering and selling of meat has become social, both in operation and effects. No longer local and the work of one butcher, it is now interstate and the work of hundreds of butchers, and any stoppage causes a social upheaval. Despite the social character and effects of this evolution, the meat industry is still private in ownership. To the individuals in control of it there flows an augmented profit, even in times of strikes. This is a contradiction. It can only be removed by making the meat industry social in ownership as well as in other respects. The advocated elimination of strikes will aggregate the trouble instead of ending it. Social ownership is the only solution.

THE MEAT STRIKE FIASCO.

The action of the Chicago "labor leaders" in renewing the meat strike is a confession of defeat. Agreeing to submit discrimination to arbitration, they kick arbitration overboard when discrimination occurs. What the object may be in first agreeing to arbitrate discrimination and then rejecting arbitration when discrimination occurs, is not clear. It looks like an effort to remedy a hopeless position and to right a wrong. One thing, however, is certain. Inconsistent, wavering tactics in labor organizations lead to disappointments, suspicion and demoralization. They produce confusion and final rout. They achieve results contrary to those for which the organizations are formed. The Independents, who have profited most from the strike, have cause to rejoice in the renewal of it, but, in the long run, the meat workers will be the sufferers. It will end in a fiasco, to the great profit and advantage of the Beef Trust.

THE LONG AND SHORT OF CRISES.

The industrial depression now on, is causing the financial reviewers some uneasiness of mind. From presenting "industrial bright spots" showing that the present troubles will soon end, they have turned to theories holding out the same prospects. These theories are, indeed, fearfully and wonderfully constructed. According to one of them, Society is afflicted with what might be termed long and short term periods of crises. This theory is expressed as follows, in the language of its propounders:

"Looking broadly over our industrial history, it will be found that the twenty year period between our epochs of extreme trade depression, with about ten years between the depth of the depression and the height of the preceding 'boom', has been followed rather closely."

Then the propounder of this theory goes on to amplify and explain, as follows:

"The French economists, however, make a different and a better classification. What they call a commercial crisis comes at the twenty year interval. * * * These same economists assign to a position midway between two twenty-year periods, what they call a simple 'crise de bourse' or stock exchange crises".

From this the propounder of the theory intimates that as this country was afflicted with crises in 1873, 1884 and 1893, we are now simply in the midst of a 'crise de bourse', and everything will soon be lovely.

This, on the whole, is a very comfortable and reassuring theory, but it has certain drawbacks. In the first place, the periodicity of panics shows no such rises and declines as to furnish any basis for long and short term crises, or commercial and "stock exchange" crises. The first paragraph in the first chapter of David B. Well's "Recent Economic Changes", begins as follows:

"The existence of a most curious and, in many respects, unprecedented disturbance and depression of trade, commerce and industry, which, first manifested itself in a marked degree in 1873, has prevailed with fluctuations of intensity up to the present time (1889), is an economic and social phenomenon that has been everywhere recognized."

This crisis of 1873, which prevailed with fluctuations of INTENSITY for 16 years, will serve to emphasize the value of that part of the twenty year theory relating to the decline of a panic, while the fact that only four years after, 1889, another panic, that of 1893, occurred, will serve to do the same for that part of the twenty year theory regarding the rise of a panic.

In the second place, the present crisis is world-wide. Beginning with Germany in 1900, it next afflicted England and then took hold of America. It would be absurd to call such a prolonged and extensive a panic a "crise de bourse". Rather say that it is the underlying cause of the repeated "crise de bourse" of all the nations involved.

The crisis is here. "Industrial bright spots" and the spinning of unfounded theories will not dissipate it. The wheat yield—one of the "industrial bright spots" counted as one of the factors to do this—from present indications, will fail to do so; and the probabilities are that with the end of the Russo-Japanese war, now slowly drawing near, the crisis will be accentuated. That war has given a stimulus to American Asiatic export trade, and we know from the experiences of Germany, after the settlement of the Boxer troubles, and of England, after the Boer war, that the country profiting from the exports due to war, suffers a decided reaction at the war's end. One of its best markets collapses, with disastrous results.

The long and short term panic theory is, therefore, unworthy of reliance. It is simply another indication of the intellectual bankruptcy of the capitalist class. It's comforting but untrue. The only theory of crises worth while, is the Socialist theory. That is both true and reliable, and comforting, since it, at the same time, points to the remedy. Read up the Socialist theory of crises!

USING LABOR TO FIGHT CAPITAL'S BATTLES.

The Socialist Labor Party has long maintained and proven that the pure and simple trades union is used to fight the competitive battles of the capitalist class, under the pretext of advancing the interests of the working class. The activity displayed by the leaders of the meat cutters strike, in the interests of the Independents, is a case in point. A still clearer case, however, appears in the following despatch from Washington, D. C., dated July 20:

"The firemen employed in the Christian Neurich Brewery were ordered out on strike last night by Timothy Healy of New York, president of the International Stationary Firemen's Union.

"The cause of the strike is the refusal of Neurich to accede to the demand of the brewers' association that the price of beer be advanced $2 a barrel. The firemen's union declares that unless the price of beer is raised, several breweries in Washington will be forced out of business, and that this will deprive many men of work."

Labor is here openly used by an association of capitalists to coerce another capitalist into raising his prices, in order to prevent him from underselling them. The whole is a competitive fight between capitalists, with Labor as the catspaw. There is no evidence supporting the declaration that this competition will close other breweries, but there is plenty of evidence to indicate that it affects the profits of the brewers' association very much. Even were this not so, the action of the firemen's organization is reactionary and harmful, in that it seeks to prevent the concentration which is the result of competition, and which will, in the long run, redound to the benefit of labor and humanity. The mission of labor is not to perpetuate capitalism in the interests of the capitalist class, but to overthrow it in the interests of the working class. This the pure and simple union has no intention of doing. It prefers to use labor to fight the battles of capital.

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At the last meeting of the national quorum of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, the national secretary read letters from members of that party making inquiry as to the character of certain gold mining companies, insurance schemes and other commercial enterprises. Those letters would make interesting reading to the outside world. No doubt, they would disclose the fact that the gentlemen with "idiosyncrasies" are exploiting the same, to the great financial loss of the members of that "party." The national quorum's statement that it has no connection with such concerns, is amusing, considering that the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party permitted the representative of one of them to peddle its stock on the floor of the late Chicago convention.

750 British steel makers are going to visit the plants in this country in October. Already the Americanization of industry in Europe, is causing alarm here, owing to the competition growing out of it. When the 750 Britishers return home more will be heard from this Americanization.

IF "FREE LABOR", WHY NOT FREE CAPITAL?

The bewildered observer of modern industrial phenomena, is apt to have his bewilderment increased if he endeavors to keep track of the apparent inconsistencies of the various Manufacturers' Associations, Citizens' Alliances, and other organized bodies of employers actuated by the same motives, without some guiding principle. These patriotic, public-spirited, unselfish organizations proclaim aloud their determination to protect every man in his constitutional right to work and employ his capital as he sees fit. They especially harp upon the necessity of freeing labor from the tyranny of trades unionism, and raise their voices in loud and emphatic denunciation of restrictive or coercive industrial methods, while dipping their pens deep in the ink employed to set forth the blessings of our "God-ordained institutions of liberty and freedom,"—especially as applied to labor—in a most thrilling manner. Despite these heroics, however, every now and then a despatch like this confronts the bewildered observer above referred to:

"Sharon, Pa., July 19.—Expelled from membership in the Builders' Exchange and fined $1000 for having acceded to the demand of the carpenters' union were the penalties imposed on the contracting firm of Rine, Cook & Son last night at a meeting of the organization.

"This is the only firm that has given in to the union. The contractors recently declared for the open shop and Cook & Son are alleged to have broken the agreement by recognizing the union."

—And he wonders, "How's this; if 'free labor', why not free capital? If there is to be no regulation or restriction of labor, if there are to be no coercive industrial methods, why should there be this punishment of capital by capital? Surely this is conspiracy and the abrogation of those constitutional rights insuring our freedom and liberty?"

Then the poor fellow begins to think further. He recalls how these same Manufacturers' Associations and Citizens' Alliances bring pressure to bear on the employers of "union labor"; how they closed up the Portland mine at Victor, Colo., ran the union miners out of that state, set at naught all its laws, and otherwise sent their "principles" and professions akiting; and then gives up the whole thing in despair, declaring it to be an unsolvable sociological puzzle to him.

Had the bewildered observer been a Socialist, he would still be an observer, but without bewilderment. The apparent inconsistencies would vanish and the patriotic, public spirited, unselfish Manufacturers' Associations and Citizens' Alliances would appear as they are, viz., bodies organized for the promotion and protection of the material interests of their members. It is these material interests that dictate the fight for "free labor," that is, labor that can be freely exploited, unhampered by union regulation or any other circumstance favorable to the employe and detrimental to the employer. From this flows, logically, the restriction and coercion of capital, that is, capital favorable to labor in such forms as are detrimental to the material interests of the manufacturers' and citizens' alliances' members, i. e., union labor. From this flows, also logically, the destruction of the legal rights protective of such forms, as the destruction of the constitutional rights of the workingmen of Colorado, for instance.

There is no puzzle about the whole thing. It only arises from a belief that the hypocritical manufacturers' and citizens' alliances' members are really patriotic, instead of being actuated by sordid motives. Like Vanderbilt they say "The public be d——d," and with Tim Campbell they ask "What's the constitution among friends?"— all for their material interests.

CHARACTERISTICALLY CAPITALISTIC.

The action in admiralty begun by the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, asking the court to limit its liability for losses, damages and injuries claimed in scores of civil actions against the company as a result of the General Slocum disaster, to $5,000, appears shocking and revolting to all sense of decency and justice. That a company responsible for the great loss of life and physical suffering entailed in the Slocum disaster should have the nerve, and should be permitted, to claim the benefit of the laws to escape liability therefor, except to a nominal degree, seems scandalous and preposterous; and yet this cold-blooded regard for property in preference to that for life, is characteristic of capitalism. It is to be found in all its transactions and laws. It is the mainspring—the desideratum—of capitalist existence and society. Happily for the human race, this state of affairs will not be of eternal duration. Science has revealed the fact that property is subject to evolution, that it has not always dominated man and that the prospects are that it will not always continue to do so. Lewis Henry Morgan, the great American ethnologist and scientist, as early as 1877 proclaimed the following great truth in his masterly work, "Ancient Society":—

"A mere property career is not the final destiny of man, if progress is to be the law of the future as it has been of the past. The time which has passed away since civilization began is but a fragment of the past duration of man's existence; and but a fragment of the ages yet to come. The dissolution of society bids fair to become the termination of a career of which property is the end and aim; because such a career contains the elements of self-destruction."

The evils of capitalism are forcing ever larger numbers of men to recognize the force and wisdom of this great truth.

STRIKES, LOCKOUTS, AND THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

The number of men who have struck and been locked out this year up to July 21, is approximately estimated by Bradstreet's to be 268,187. This is a vast army of workers whose labor power is wasted, owing to the friction that is the inherent outcome of capitalism. Great as this army is, however, it is considerably less than the number—295,000—affected last year on June 1, and very nearly only one-half of the number—585,000—involved in the first five months of the year 1903. This falling off in the number of men involved in strikes and lockouts is due to the decline in industry and conditions generally, which makes this an unfavorable year for both. Though this falling off is marked, it is doubtful if the feeling attending lockouts and strikes has diminished proportionately. The indications all point the other way. When "prosperity" was in the ascendancy, strikes were more numerous, but the capitalists were more conciliatory, preaching and practicing arbitration, a la Hanna and the Civic Federation. But when the present depression set in, things changed. The Manufacturers' Association and the Citizens' Alliance proclaimed open hostilities against the Hanna-Gompers' unions, and the battle began in earnest. Wage reductions and the open shop were the issues, and the capitalist brigandage in Colorado was the result. It is doubtful if all the "prosperity" strikes, numerous as they were, created the intense class feeling engendered by this one epoch-making event. Strikes and lockouts are less, but the class struggle is not diminishing. He who, like Bradstreet's, seeks comfort in decreased figures, while ignoring the intensified class feeling, is practicing self-deception. He is lulling himself to sleep on a volcano.

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Judging from the reports of out-door meetings and the various calls for action, the campaign of the Socialist Labor Party is fairly launched. The activity should increase from now until election day. The times are favorable to the Socialist Labor Party, and the Socialist Labor Party should prove favorable to the times, by rolling up a big vote for Corregan and Cox!

Gompers, speaking at the Garment Workers' mass meeting said "I have a steel boiler inside of me"—but he forgot to add, "and all its energy is spent in the interests of the capitalist class."

The attempt now being made to preserve Newport "society" from contamination, appears to be misdirected. It would be wiser to preserve the contamination. Contact with Newport "society" will lead to its deterioration.

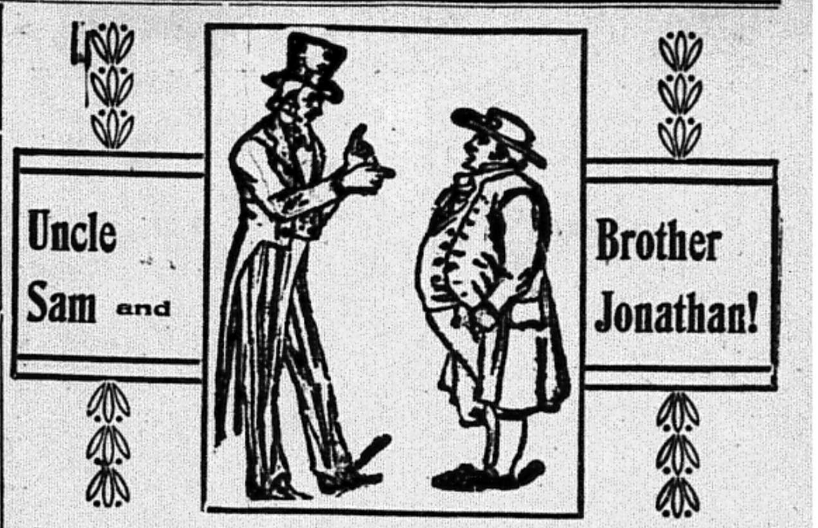
Texas oil shipments are said to be above the average. As the average of everything is blamed low just now, the oil shipments are only amazing in that they are unusual.

There are several inventors at work devising methods, of preventing wood decay. They might turn their hands to some methods preventing moral decay. They are badly needed. Those in use are no good.

The 656 Boston employers who are organized to fight "union labor," are not aware that they are giving a practical demonstration of the falsity of their claims that the interests of capital and labor are one and the same. They are also not aware that what they are really doing is to fight the very system that sustains them, for "union labor" is their best friend, and approves of their falsities. To fight it is to fight themselves.

Roosevelt is now the silent candidate. He will make no speeches this campaign. Can it be that he is aware that he may have to change positions with Parker in other respects also—the presidential one, for instance?

More reduction in pig iron production has been ordered. Despite this the fall outlook is reported favorable. That is, as things grow worse, prospects improve. This is queer logic, but its the best that capitalism can do.



Brother Jonathan—The world seems to be going crazy!

Uncle Sam—What about?

B. J.—You can't open a paper without your eye alights on the word "Socialism." It is "Socialism" here, "Socialism" there, "Socialism" everywhere.

U. S.—I should take that for a sign of increasing sanity.

B. J.—"Sanity!" There is something about you Socialists, I mean good fellows like you, that puzzles me.

U. S.—I may be able to unpuzzle you. What is it?

B. J.—You are so kind-hearted, yet so cruel. You mean to do the best for people, and you go about deliberately to do the worst for them; you mean them to be happy, and you seek to insure their unhappiness.

U. S. (looks amused)—In what way?

B. J.—You think I am fooling. I am not. You want the workingmen to enjoy the beatitudes of the Socialist Republic. Now, I admit that the Socialist Republic must be the most enjoyable abode for man possible.

U. S.—If that is so, in what way are we Socialists encompassing the unhappiness of this people?

B. J.—I was just about to explain that. Now, it so happens that with all their troubles and miseries, the working people ARE contented. Their life is not a happy one, I admit that, too. Nevertheless, in order to reach that point where they will be enjoying the happiness of the Socialist Republic, it is, first of all, necessary to render them discontented with their present lot. Without you do that you couldn't get them to move.

U. S.—Granted!

B. J.—So that in order to reach the expected happiness of the Socialist Republic, you must begin by robbing them of their present happiness.

U. S.—"Present happiness?"

B. J.—Yes; that happiness that always attends content. And, then, suppose you Socialists do succeed in establishing the Socialist Republic, and, along with it, all the joys that you expect? Will the game be worth the candle to these poor workingmen?

U. S.—I most assuredly think it would.

B. J.—Let's see! the higher the plane on which man stands, all the more sensitive is he. A fly has less feeling than a mouse, a mouse less than a monkey, a monkey less than a man. Man stands on the highest plane, but he has to pay dear for that by being subject to tortures that the lowly fly knows naught of. Raise the lowly workingmen to the giddy elevation of the citizenship of the Socialist Republic or Co-operative Commonwealth, and it will be to him as if you raised a fly from its present lack of sensitiveness, i. e., happiness. Which is why I say you Socialists mean to impart happiness to the masses, and only lay the ground for their greater unhappiness. You must admit this.

U. S.—All is not said by looking at one side of a medal.

B. J.—Is there another side of this medal?

U. S.—Very much so. Man in the Socialist Republic is more sensitive, consequently, will be subject to sorrow not dreamed of by him to-day; consequently will be unhappier. Therefore, it is wrong to work for the Socialist Republic. That's your argument?

B. J.—It is.

U. S.—Consequently, this must also follow; life at the stage of human development is infinitely more sensitive, consequently subject to pains not dreamed of by life at the stage of the fly development; therefore, we should wish to be flies and not men. That is your position. Now, how much further back the scale of development would you like man to go, so as to reach YOUR ideal state of happiness?

B. J. scratches his head and looks puzzled.

U. S.—The fly is a higher development than the oyster; hence the fly must be more sensitive, hence less happy, hence the ideal stage is back even of the fly. How far back would you want to go?

B. J. remains mute.

U. S.—Your silence is more eloquent than your speech. Yielding to the vanity of wishing to seem philosophic, you have taken a stand which, if it means anything, is an advocacy of Retrogression, of Bestiality. Your silence shows that your better parts recoil from your pretence to philosophy. Aye, "better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." And now, as you stand there, silent and shamefaced, you will be able to explain to yourself what seems a miracle to many, to wit, the serenity of Socialism and Socialists, and the placidity with which they plow their way across all obstacles. The arguments against Socialism are in seeming only. Socialism has all the trump cards.

USING THE JUDICIARY.

The Socialist Labor Party has often pointed out the class character of present government. It has shown how the executives of the nation, the states and cities, together with the police, militia, legislature and judiciary are used against the working class in the interests of the capitalist class. During the past week it has received two copies of the latest illustration to this truth. It is in the form of a leaflet, entitled "Closed Shop Agreements Criminal", published by the Parry Association of Manufacturers. The leaflet contains Judge Francis Adam's decision on the open shop, and has a picture of that worthy on its first page—making altogether as striking a use of the judiciary against the working class as one would care to see. Yet no one but the working class is to blame for this condition. The members of the working class elect the legislators who make the laws that the judges chosen directly and indirectly by their suffrage, interpret against them; in other words, the working class alone is responsible for the use of the judiciary against itself. The members of the working class must cease voting for the representatives of the capitalist class, and cast their ballots in favor of the representatives of their own class. This they can only do by voting the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, headed by Corregan and Cox. When the working class acts thus successfully "free labor," i. e., labor that the capitalists can use freely to the detriment of the great majority of the workers, will be criminal!

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Says the "Railroad Notes" of a commercial newspaper:

"C. Gilbert Steffer, general road foreman of engines on the Reading, having attained the age of 70 years, was recently retired under the provision of the pension plan. He had completed 52 years of continuous service with that company."

How's that? Fifty-two years a road foreman and retired on a pension! Where are the millions that—the capitalists tell us—are "the reward of industry"?

According to a joke going the rounds of the press some people not only want something for nothing, but they expect trading stamps with it as well. Those who take The New Yorker Volkszeitung's trading stamps, however, seem to act on the principle of getting something with nothing.

"The Alaska Central," it is announced, "will tap a rich country." And if the experiences of other states with railroads are any criterion, there will be little left of Alaska, when the Central gets through tapping.

All sorts of employes are being blamed for the Midvale, N. J., railroad accident. Anybody expecting the Erie directors to be blamed is foolish. Directors can do no wrong under capitalism.

Cuba's prosperity is reported to be rapidly growing. If the report is true, it is cheering. Prosperity has been absent from this country so long, that it does one good to hear that it still exists somewhere.

The "riots" in connection with the meat strike do not demonstrate "the lawlessness of labor" so much as they do the fact that labor creates all wealth. Without labor capitalism is helpless; hence it starts "riots" to break up strikes and non-unionize its plants. It needs labor and will get it, by hook or crook!

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The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

REMINDERS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION IN BUFFALO.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—If I am granted space in the columns of The People, I will try to describe one phrase of the effect that capitalist prosperity is having upon the workers in the city of Buffalo, and from the accounts given by the local capitalist press I assume that what is true of this city is equally as true of every other city and town throughout the land.

We have in the center of the business section of Buffalo an open space, surrounding the soldiers' monument, which is popularly known as Lafayette square, and it is there many people congregate at all hours of the day and night. Almost any moment in the day upwards of three hundred or more men can be found sitting on the benches or upon the curbing, as if merely to while away the time. The uninitiated, upon seeing so many idle persons would come to either one of the following conclusions: That these people are persons who are so indifferent to their own welfare that they won't even look for employment,or elst they are so comfortably situated that they find enchantment in lounging about killing time.

Now to dispel both of these illusions from the minds of those who are so casual to hold them, I would suggest that they travel about the city, in the factory and shop sections, and read some of the signs hanging upon the gates, which impart to the applicant for work the following cheerless information: "No Help Wanted To-day." Or, on others, notices such as the following: "Owing to Lack of Orders, These Works Will Run Short Time During the Rest of the Summer," which means a condition of privation and want for the worker, for in the best of times, when employed full time, he is at his wit's end to make ends meet. Now that he is employed half or three-quarter time means a corresponding decrease in the purchasing power of his already meagre wages.

Surely the working class are beginning to get a foretaste of what is to shortly follow. Because of the above-mentioned condition the numbers of the unemployed in this city are daily increasing; and, to make matters worse, in many instances, different firms are considering the advisability of shutting down entirely. Small wonder then that the men who, after looking in vain for a chance to sell their labor power, return to their benches in Lafayette square with a feeling of resentment and anger against a social system they do not as yet understand.

In viewing the silent, though thoughtful expression upon their faces, one is reminded of the characters so ably portrayed by Charles Dickens in his interesting book "The Tale of Two Cities," in which he describes the attitude of the populace of Saint Antoine towards the French ruling class prior to the French revolution.

Dull, indeed, is he who cannot perceive indications of a gradual awakening of our class to a realization of the historic mission they are destined to perform. Thanks to the teachings of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, they are rapidly being made to understand the importance of joining the ranks of these two organizations. thereby hastening the downfall of capitalism with its wage slavery, which means that sooner than most of us think the Socialist Republic will be realized upon this continent.

Onward, Comrades, speed the day!

Frank F. Young.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 14.

THE SUPERSTITION OF CAPITAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As we read the religious history of the world we find that there was a time when earthly matters seemed of no consequence. This world was a dream and the next world the truth. People looked patiently for their reward beyond the grave, and neglected both social and domestic duties here. They absolutely refused to accept facts as they were, perfectly aware that fact and superstition are deadly enemies—and that this would mean the destruction of their dogmatic beliefs. The soul was to be saved at the expense of human flesh and blood: this life was only a moment compared with the eternal; in short, they did everything for God, nothing for man.

To us this seems to indicate a lack of sanity, a spirit touched with the fervor that ends in fanaticism, so degrading to human beings.

We are gradually getting rid of this belief—but there still remains a superstition far grosser than all the dogmatic beliefs of the ancients—the superstition of Capital.

Until the working class has destroyed the irrational idea that labor cannot live without capital, that is, the capitalist class, which is dependent on labor, and continues to believe that capital, the creation of labor, is something greater than labor itself, it deserves to suffer the consequence of this superstition. As long as the working class believes in this superstition, as long as it continues, because of this superstition, to favor the private ownership of capital, so long will working class conditions grow worse, because the private ownership of capital stands for exploitation, industrial war, social crisis—all destructive of human happiness.

We need no illustrations of the present damnable conditions growing out of this private ownership—there are actual facts which you cannot avoid, and with which you come in daily and constant contact. But, the trouble is, that the members of the working class are ignorant of their origin and remedy. In one respect, we Socialists differ from all other political and social critics in that we never fail to point out the origin and remedy for present conditions.

We have ceased to look upon capital as a sacred thing to be enjoyed by the few, at the expense of the many. We know that the capitalist class is a useless class and that capital is the creation of the working class. We, accordingly, despise the Proudhons, Nordaus, Spencers, etc., who express "sympathy with the toilers," and denounce all reform movement of every shape and manner, as their only mission is to perpetuate the superstitition of capital, and prolong the days of working class misery.

When you—the members of the working class—have destroyed the superstition of Capital—you will immediately vote into power the Socialist Labor Party,—the only party representing the working class of this country, and favoring social ownership of capital.

Christina Nelson.

New York, July 20.

FROM "THE STORM CENTER OF THE MIDDLE WEST."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Kansas City has not been heard from through the columns of The People for some months. We have not been wholly inactive, however. Our membership is small, nearly all men with large families, having their noses kept to the grindstone in the struggle for an existence. The activity of some is hindered by reason of their having jobs where they can hardly say their lives are their own. Yet we are doing something. We maintain a headquarters and reading room, open day and night. During the last three months we have purchased $15 worth of Weekly People sub cards and about $10 worth of literature. We have pledged $42 to the State Agitation Fund, about one-third of which has been paid. For several weeks we have held two open-air meetings each week when the weather permitted. All this with a limited good standing membership.

Kansas City is the stronghold of the Kangaroo element in this State. By reason of its being the home of the Mills International School of Social Economy it is called the "storm center" of the Middle West. This crowd claims a membership of over 400, yet in the spring municipal elections they polled but 297 votes. A local Union Labor ticket took the wind out of their sails.

These bogus Socialists have been quite active of late exploiting the Colorado situation. They have a number of speakers, yet but one of them makes anything like a straight talk on the subject. This is Robert Rives La Monte. He ranks far above them all in intellect and understanding of the situation. He is evidently little at home among them intellectually, but whether so morally it would be hard to say.

Until recently La Monte has been in the employ of the "Society of Associated Charities." Since the Chicago convention of the Socialist Party he has been attacking the Herron platform through the Erie "People" and other periodicals. His article in the July number of Kerr & Co.'s "International Socialist Review" on Socialism and Trades Unionism is little in keeping with the hypocritical attitude of his party on the subject. He makes clear the fact that prevalent unionism is not a factor in the emancipation of the working class, but rather serves as a buffer against Socialism. The principal speaker of the local Kangs just now is one "Jack" Woods, a member of the Social Democratic Federation of England. If he is a fair sample of that organization, Hyndmanism is not up-to-date with American Kangarooism.

Woods is quite a talker, but a sentimentalist and muddlehead. He is not even familiar with the terminology of Socialism. For instance he frequently speaks of the "masses and the classes." He has a great deal to say about how the "working classes" are robbed by the trusts in high prices. He says that oil that costs 20 to 25 cents here can be bought in H'England for 10 and 12 cents, "because we 'ave no trusts there." He dilates on the "respectability" of Socialism, in proof of which he cites a long list of intellectuals from Charles Kingsley to Prof. Herron, whom he says were Socialists. He has introduced the practice of taking up collections at street meetings, which is done in true Salvation Army style.

Another local "Socialist" speaker is the only Tom Croal, who afforded the Kangs so much amusement by his freakishness at the Rochester convention. He always affects great learning in his discourse and interlards his speeches with legal and other technical terms. He usually begins with the universe as star dust and goes through the evolution of the planet and primitive man until about 600 B. C., when the Irish patriots held a referendum. By that time his audience has gone to sleep or dispersed. Croal is great on the "dynamics of collectivism" and "parliamentary processes."

The local situation of the packing house strike is attracting much attention just now, A feature of special interest is the closing of the strikers headquarters by order of chief of police Hays. There had been no disorder, but the strikers had opened a headquarters in the neighborhood of the packing houses. This was arbitrarily closed by the police.

Press Committee Section Kansas City, Missouri.

Kansas City, Mo., July 20.

STAY AWAY FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Seeing a notice in one of the Seattle papers, that shingle weavers were wanted to work in the mills at Olympia, I hied myself hither, and found that the union shingle weavers were having a fight with the owners of the mills about the recognition of the union, so I thought it would not be advisable to look further. There is one significant feature here. One mill has installed about 25 Japs, and the other three mills threaten to follow suit. The local business men and merchants are up in arms against the owners of the mills, who defy the merchants saying they propose to run their business to suit themselves. The unions say they will not give in, and trouble is threatened.

If this contest goes on, it means ruination to many residents, who have no sympathy with wage workers. The mill owners are in a measure independent, because they are not dependent on the local market, and for the most part ship their commodities abroad. If the Japs continue to invade the field of labor on this coast, a white man will be foolish to come expecting work, notwithstanding the alluring promises held out in the East to wage workers to come here and invade the labor market. They should be warned to keep away.

The People is gaining prestige all the while among thinking wage earners, and, what is better still, it deserves it. The national platform is O. K. It gives us the real thing. A. B.

Olympia, Wash., July 14.

WATERMAN LEARNS THAT THE CAPITALIST CLASS CANNOT BE USED AGAINST ITSELF.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For the benefit of the comrades who read the following letter, published under the heading of "Little Editorials from the People" in the Boston "American," under date of July 15, 1904, I wish to make an explanation.

Letter as published:—

"Peabodyism" Denounced

"Editor Boston American:

"I desire to state, through the columns of the American, as a working man, that 'Peabodyism' and the system of government he represents in Colorado stands for anarchy, coercion, intimidation and assassination. Governor Peabody, backed up by the strike-breaking militia, represents the destruction of the life, liberty and happiness of the working class, in their peaceful pursuits of a livelihood. Albert L. Waterman.

"Dorchester."

Letter as written:—

"Socialism vs. Peabodyism.

"Editor Boston American:

"I desire to state, through the columns of the American, as a Socialist, that Governor Peabody, in his reply to Ralph M. Easley, Secretary National Civic Federation, grossly misrepresents the principles of Socialism.

"Gov. Peabody infers that the principle of Socialism is anarchy, coercion, intimidation and assassination. In fact, Socialism is the highest type of civilization that can be attained. It demands that the whole people shall own the machinery of production and distribution, and that every person, irrespective of race, color or creed, is guaranteed life, liberty and happiness, together with the full product of his labor.

"Peabodyism and that system of government (capitalist government), which he represents, stands for anarchy, coercion, intimidation and assassination together with the destruction of the homes.

"Gov. Peabody, backed up by the strike-breaking militia, represents and upholds the destruction of life, liberty and happiness of the proletarian class, in their peaceful pursuits of a livelihood. Long live the Socialist Labor Party.

"Albert L. Waterman.

"Dorchester, Mass, July 4, 1904."

I wish to state further, that I do not wish the comrades of Boston to think I have deserted the principles of the fighting S. L. P. for "Hearstism." My real object in writing the above was to reach as many people as I could, thus using the capitalist papers against them.

Perhaps a few words here in regard to my non-attendance of the S. L. P. meetings would not be out of place. I am a victim of circumstances, the same as hundreds of other comrades, I am a "night shift" wage slave, so I cannot attend the meetings without losing time. I can not do very much under the circumstances, but I can remain true to the S. L. P. standard.

Three cheers for Corregan and Cox!

A. L. Waterman.

Dorchester, Mass., July 18, 1904.

THE NEW UNIONISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As time passes, it becomes more apparent that organization on the economic field is necessary. The principal obstacles are the perpetuated and constantly revamped guild ideas. Therefore, we must guard against trusting this organization in the hands of those who, by reason of their occupations, are naturally imbued with guild ideas and principles. For instance tailors, cigarmakers, carpenters and craftsmen in general, seldom make good S. L. P. men, consequently we must find our best timber in the ranks of the divided and subdivided workers, namely, those who do not have to spend long years of apprenticeship.

Those who pin their faith to a trade can have no conception of an organization that has for its basis the control of production and exchange.

Organization and discipline for the purpose of conducting industry when it drops from the palsied hand of the capitalist class, being clearly seen for the first time by the S. L. P., there is haste in some quarters to unionize the workers. Before this can be done we must have a sufficient number of S. L. P. men. In order to produce S. L. P. men every section of the S. L. P. must become a revolutionary forge where the material gathered by the press, speakers and individuals shall be tempered and hammered into shape. Some sections are more like cooling rooms than red hot workshops. Men are brought to meetings where they hear of nothing except business, their ardor cools off and perhaps good S. L. P. timber is lost.

Some sections pay dues promptly, but are as barren of other results as an iceberg is of heat. Such bodies are of as much use to the S. L. P. as pure and simple unions where all economic discussions are barred.

The excuse is often made by such bodies that they have no speaker, or perhaps having but one do not wish to hear the same man over and over. Now, it is not necessary, but is often detrimental, for one man to be the whole thing. In an economic discussion every one can and should take part. During those discussions those men who cannot be assimilated or made a part of the S. L. P., can be dropped. Doubtless there are such posing as members who, from their guild and middle class instincts, are unfit for membership. These men may even now be in control in some places and from their very natural instincts retarding the movement. It is not a question of their honesty so much as their inability to grasp all points of a revolutionary movement.

To lead the working class to the ballot box along the lines of class-impulse without regard to their economic union would be fatal. The union must be prepared to go on with production in the hour of political victory, and the political wing must be prepared to meet the onslaughts of the capitalists and their allies. Trades unionism is an anachronism because the trades are rapidly being eliminated in modern industry. But there is a sort of dovetailing which leads us to suppose that the trades union is the basis of industrial organization. "Steel workers," "garment workers," etc., are the new designations, all under the influence of guild ideas and fakirs.

Before we can successfully organize these branches of labor, S. L. P. men must be formed in the S. L. P., where economic discussion must in no wise be barred. Clearness of vision, determination and strength of the character are the necessary elements for the successful management of the new unionism. These things we can and shall find among the workers in our great industries.

Theo. Bernine.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 17.

OFFICERSHIP IN PURE AND SIMPLE UNIONS.

I.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The resolution passed at the eleventh national convention defining officership in pure and simple trades unions as any work done in aid of a pure and simple union, whether as an officer, delegate, committeeman, shopsteward or picket is entirely wrong and should be voted down. If endorsed by the comrades it will force a good number of good hustling comrades out of the Party. Myself and several other comrades are members of the Amalgamated Painters and Decorators of America, and any member who is in charge of work must send in a weekly report to his union. Now many union or non-union men and apprentices are working under him. Their hours of labor and wages must be reported. If the chargeman neglects in doing so he is fined, suspended or expelled. I consider a chargeman is giving aid to his pure and simple union when sending in his weekly report.

Stephen Mummery.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 18.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the Daily People of July 18, "T" fears that the adoption of the resolutions defining officership in the pure and simple trades unions will seriously affect our membership, and in obtaining new recruits in the future.

I would say that if I was a member of a pure and simple trades union, they would not make me take office, nor act as picket, or even carry a letter to any one.

I think the national convention did right, and I give the resolutions my voice and vote. The S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. are the only two organizations worth working for.

Adam Marx.

New London, Conn., July 19.

III.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Reading the communications on officership in pure and simple unions, and Comrade Mittleberg's in particular, it seems to me that our worthy old comrade and old trade unionist of olden times has forgotten more about pure and simple unions than he learned in the last twenty years when he underestimates the cunning, tricky, vicious Kangaroo pure and simpler of his "Progressive" Union of "Prinz Heinrich" fame.

There are plenty of local unions in the International Cigarmakers' Union that for various reasons compel its members to do certain DUTIES GRATIS; and it only requires the adoption of a resolution to that effect by his union to compel Mittleberg "to do duty" gratis, too, and it is constitutional, too, and has been decided over and over again.

If the members of our party endorse these new constitutional amendments, Comrade Mittleberg, myself and many others can pack up our trunks and decide which one of these two organizations to bid "adieu"—nolens volens —and it is evident that the pure and simple leaders in the various organizations will not lose time in using the club we are ready to put in their hands.

Here, in Greater New York, probably one-third of our members have been compelled to join the union in order to get work or to maintain it. I fear that the adoption of these resolutions will SERIOUSLY EFFECT our membership, and in obtaining new recruits in future.

G.

New York, July 14.

NON-MEMBERSHIP NO DETERRENT!

To The Daily and Weekly People:—In answer to Comrade Metzler, in regard to members of the middle class in the S. L. P., I may say that a middle class man who fully comprehends the philosophy of scientific Socialism and has sentiment enough to promulgate it, such a man would not be deterred from doing so even if excluded from membership. He would let no personal affairs stand between himself and the truth.

Descended from the former Frankish ruling class, I have been brought up in the idea that it is a disreputable thing to do business. Forced to become a middle class middle man, I never had reason to change my early views. I will always be a Socialist, whether I am nominally a member of the S. L. P., or not.

C. C. Crolly.

Pleasantville, N. Y., July 14.

GOOD JAGER MEETINGS IN HARTFORD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Although aware of the fact that Comrade Henry Jager, of New York, was about to pay us a visit, we did not know the exact time of his coming, so no preparations for meetings could be made. Nevertheless, when he came the meetings were held. They turned out to be successful ones. The nights were ideal ones for open-air propaganda. Almost everybody seemed to be on the street.

Saturday night we packed up our platform and went to our old stand, Trumbull street, between Asylum and Pearl streets. It took little time before a big crowd had gathered around the platform. A short time after the speaker mounted the nostrum, he was requested by the policeman to move the platform further down the street, because the main thoroughfare, Asylum street, had become blocked. It was judged that between 600 and 700 people were standing around. Of course, the platform was moved further down the street, and the crowd, good humoredly, followed and stayed to quite a late hour.

The next day, Sunday, we went into the Jewish quarter, and although the meeting was not as big as that of the night before, it was a good one, too.

The wind-up was on Monday, when we went into the factory district. This meeting was the most effectual, if judged by the sale of literature. Here 33 booklets were sold, whereas 21 were disposed of at each of the former meetings.

Section Hartford is greatly pleased with the result of these meetings and hopes to have Comrade Jager again in their midst before election day.

That times have considerably changed is demonstrated by the fact that no handbills or any other means of publication were used to announce these meetings. We merely took our platform, lit up the torch—and the audience was there as if by magic, whereas in past years we scattered handbills all over the town, but often with meagre results.

F. F.

Hartford, Conn., July 19.

CHICAGO OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

July 30—Milwaukee and Armitage. Speakers: Sale and Koch.

Twelfth, Ogden and Oakley. Speakers: Johnson and Nielsen.

Speakers and members of Section Chicago will please take notice and attend these meetings at time and place mentioned.

Readers of the party press and sympathizers are invited to attend and get in touch with the Socialist Labor Party.

For Section Chicago,

Aug. F. Fiedler, Organizer.

REINSTEIN IN SYRACUSE.

To the readers, friends and sympathizers of the Weekly People and the Socialist Labor Party in Syracuse and vicinity: We, the members of Section Onondaga County, extend to you an invitation to be present Saturday night, July 30th, at the Packet Dock. Comrade Boris Reinstein, of Buffalo, N. Y., our candidate for lieutenant governor, will speak to you on the issues of the coming national campaign.

You are also requested to attend a special Section meeting, Sunday afternoon, July 31st at 3 p. m., at headquarters, room 14, Myers Block, which will also be addressed by Comrade Reinstein.

Jas. Trainor, Organizer.

S. L. P. STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

The State Executive Committees of the S. L. P., such as least as have not as yet settled for the Amsterdam Congress assessment stamps, are herewith urged to remit for same without delay. Our delegate must soon leave and the funds must be on hand.

All Sections that have not as yet settled for the stamps received from their S. E. C. should forthwith make their remittances.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary.

SECTION MONROE COUNTY'S OFFICERS.

At our last regular meeting of Section Monroe County, the following officers and committees were elected: Organizer, John C. Vollersten; financial secretary, Charles A. Ruby; recording secretary, Edmund Ennis; treasurer, Henry Engel; literary agent, August Berl; agent for The People, C. A. Ruby; agent for German party press, Anton Metzler; campaign committee, A. Metzler, C. A. Ruby, R. Wetzel, C. Luedecke, J. Withers and L. Harris; grievance committee, H. Engel, J. C. Vollersten and L. Bell; press committee, H. Engel, A. Metzler and J. C. Vollersten; entertainment committee, E. Ennis, A. Berl, E. Morask, C. A. Ruby and E. Scuisa.

J. C. Vollersten,
Organizer.

FOR GENERAL ORGANIZER.

To all District and Local Alliances, Members at Large and Sympathizers of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, Greeting:—

You are urgently called upon to contribute toward the establishment of a fund for the purpose of enabling the S. T. and L. A. to place a General Organizer in the field at the earliest possible date. Every effort looking to that end should be made.

Address all contributions to John J. Kinneally, Gen. Sec., S. T. and L. A., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

PHILADELPHIA OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

Saturday, July 30—Front and Dauphin streets.

Saturday, August 6—Front and Dauphin streets.

* * *

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

F.H.C., AUBURN, WASH.—This office has no means of verifying the figures you send. The belief that the "co-operative" movement can be successfully and beneficially launched by the working class of this country, is an illusion that that same working class has long given up. In the early eighties of the last century that idea was very popular. But the advent of the trusts—their fierce competitive destruction of the middle class and their triumphant invasion of Europe—has since caused the idea to be almost wholly abandoned. Anyone suggesting it at this date is regarded as somewhat belated and archaic. The Western Federation of Miners' co-operative stores are part of its general defensive measures. The attacks made upon them by the Citizens' Alliance affords illustration of what the "co-operative" movement might expect should it ever become successful—a supposition that the competition of the trusts will never permit of realization.

M.B., LYNN, MASS.—Why use that incident to demonstrate Debs' lack of perfection? More important is the fact that he condescends to run on the same platform with Hanford, after supporting the A. L. U., which denounces Hanford's scab-herding A. F. of L., and after that platform has been demonstrated to be thoroughly bourgeois and anti-revolutionary.

THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT, LINCOLN, NEB.—Your appeal to Bryan Democrats, in the interests of the Peoples' party, will go into our spacious waste basket. The Socialist Labor Party is a working class party, representing the interests of the great army of laborers. As such it cannot be used as an adjunct to the Peoples' party. It will oppose that party as it does the Republican, Democratic, "Socialist" and all other capitalist parties, i. e., as foes to working class interests. Save postage next time!

C.H.P., JUNCTION CITY, ORE.—The plan suggested savors too much of the spectacular methods of catch-penny enterprises. They attract attention temporarily, but not permanently. Steady, persistent agitation and education covering a period of years of diverse experiences alone make good Socialists. The press, ever alive to capitalist interests, would refuse such advertisements, especially if they proved as effective as you believe they will. Push Socialist literature, that's the main work, in times of strikes and all other times.

R.B., PATERSON, N.J.—The discussion on the resolutions defining officership in pure and simple unions, was limited by the national convention to 100 words. While this limit is sometimes slightly exceeded, your letter is altogether too lengthy, amounting to about 800 words. In addition, it is not to the point. It discusses those taking part in the discussion as well as the subject. Be brief and adhere to the resolution.

A.G., CHICAGO, ILL.—The leaflets you suggest have been under consideration and will be attended to in the course of time. The incidents you relate were anticipated, and since they were, provision will be made to dispose of those creating them.

TO WHOM IT MAY INTEREST—A request for the record of John Henry, General Secretary of the Wood Carvers' Association, has reached this office. Readers in a position to comply, are urged to communicate with this office.

TWO DISPUTANTS, NEW YORK CITY—An alien arriving here at the age of 18, is not entitled to vote when he reaches the age of 21. Five years of continuous residence within this country are necessary to insure citizenship.

I.G., NEW YORK CITY—Roswell P. Flower was elected Governor of the State of New York at the November election of 1891.

H.A.G., JR., PITTSBURG, PA.—Can not lay hands on matter you request. Shall try to find it later. Too busy now.

O.S., COLUMBUS, O.; M.E.K., CHICAGO, ILL.; ANONYMOUS, INDIANapolis, stateggis-M. ntirelyb'o toeau.T APOLIS, IND.; A.S.D., FINDLAY, TEX.; H.H., LINCOLN, NEB.; C.A.W., BUFFALO, N.Y.; WEAVER, FALL RIVER, MASS.; J.P.W., AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.—Matter received.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

First contribution:

P. E. De Lee, Troy, N. Y. $10.00

Who's next?

CALL FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

To the Members, Friends and Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting:—The National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party has been held, its National Ticket has been placed in the field and the National Campaign, with all its possibilities for constructive work in behalf of our cause, is now before us.

To successfully conduct war, the sinews of war are required; and to successfully conduct a campaign, with the political arena of the nation for a battle field, also requires means—and large means at that—in order to reach the many thousands of working class voters that must be made acquainted with what the Socialist Labor Party has to say to them. Speakers must be sent out, literature must be distributed, meetings arranged, halls hired, in short, money must be expended if the message of the S. L. P. is to be carried to the working class of the land.

The field of this campaign looks to be singularly free from confusing issues. Due to a combination of circumstances known to us all, the currency question which in the past led astray so many workingmen with but a partial understanding of their interests, has been practically eliminated from the field and now the capitalist identity of what may fittingly be called the Democratic-Republican party—always obvious to the Socialist—now stands out so glaringly that even the most superficial, aye, even the most thoughtless of the working class, are bound to almost fall over it. They are bound, when comparing the two, to ask themselves: "Where is the difference?" to which the answer inevitably must be: "There is no difference!"—unless it be the difference between the Republican habit of bull-penning and thumb-stringing the working class a la Idaho and Colorado, and the Democratic habit of shooting the working class into submission a la Buffalo and Chicago.

The Democratic party, purged of the labor-misleading, middle-class demagoguery of Bryanism, now stands in a position where the "most solid interests of the country" flock to the Parker standard; so deceptive is the duplication that the late Marcus A. Hanna, were he still with us, might be puzzled to know on which side to line up.

There is further opposed to the S. L. P., and to every sense of decency as well, that abortion which parades under and besmirches the name of Socialism—the "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic," party, the logical heir to defunct Bryanism and equally logical aspirant to incipient Hearstism. An outpost of the political forces of capitalism, doing picket duty for the capitalist class in conjunction with its labor fakir allies, a barrier and an obstacle to the revolutionary movement of the American working class, the S. L. P., must fight this abortion and surmount this barrier at all cost. There can be no clear pathway for the forces of the Social Revolution until this ulcer has been removed from the body of the American Labor Movement.

There is work ahead for the S. L. P., work that must be done sooner or later, and now is the time and opportunity to do a goodly portion of it. All of you who are one with us in aim and purpose, whether in the party organization or out of it, fall to now and contribute your share in keeping with your means. Hold up the hands of the Socialist Labor Party—the only hope of America's proletariat—in this hour of golden hour of opportunity and enable it to do that which must be done. Call upon those you know to be with us, arouse those still asleep and let every penny that can be gotten for S. L. P. propaganda find its way into the campaign fund of the S. L. P.

"The emancipation of the workers must be the work of the working class itself," from which follows that the campaigns of the working class must be fought with the pennies of the working class.

Send all contributions (all of which will be acknowledged in this paper) to the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, and address same to

HENRY KUHN,
2-6 New Reade street, Box 1576,
New York City.

STATE COMMITTEES AND ISOLATED SECTIONS, ATTENTION!

Subscription lists for the National Campaign Fund have been mailed on July 26 to all S. E. C.'s and to Sections located in unorganized States, together with circular pertaining thereto.

It is urged that the work of gathering funds for the campaign be taken up at once so as to enable the N. E. C. to begin active operations.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.,
Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary.

MISSOURI S. E. C.

I.

Minutes of special meeting Missouri S. E. C. for consideration of resolutions to be sent to national convention, held June 28.

Knight in chair. Absent, Hager.

RESOLUTIONS

Of the S. E. C. of Missouri to be Submitted to the National Convention.

I.

Whereas, The history of the last three years of the party has been noted for the absolute lack of organizing and extending the party, on the part of the national organization, for the following reasons we submit the resolutions below attached as embodying the necessities that the occasion demands:

First, we believe that the most important question to come before the National Convention of the party is that of extending and solidifying the organization and feel that it is absolutely necessary to provide a more sure method of supporting the same.

Second, we furthermore believe that an ample field is open for the extending of the party press and literature, knowing, as we do, that it fits the needs of the working class throughout the country who have never been touched by the party.

Third, we insist that the absolute life and death of the present party machinery is wrapped up in the possible action of the National Convention on this subject; therefore we again commend these resolutions to the earnest consideration of the delegates assembled.

Resolved, That a National Organizer's Fund be established by the N. E. C and that the sum of ten cents per month be added to the monthly dues, the same to be used for no other purpose than that of National organization.

Resolved, That the N. E. C. take immediate steps to put at least one National Organizer in the field and as many thereafter as the National Organizer's Fund will maintain.

Resolved, That the N. E. C. put into the field a National Solicitor and Canvasser for the party press and New York Labor News Company, the expense of the Solicitor to be paid out of the National Organizer's Fund.

II.

Whereas, The present basis of representation to the National Convention based on a general vote does not give the local organizations a just and equitable representation; we believe that the best interests of the party would be conserved by adopting a method in conformity to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the representation to the National Convention be based on the membership in the party instead of the vote of the general public as at present.

Whereas, The present form of organization of the N. E. C. is in no sense a National representative body, and

Whereas, Under the present form of administration local conditions where the seat of the such N. E. C. is, must of necessity color and affect the administration we believe that the interests of the party demand that some such resolution as the following be adopted:

Resolved, That the N. E. C. be composed of five members each. Each from one of five adjoining States within a district that contains the bulk of the party membership. The N. E. C. to meet twice a month at a central point. The expense of such committeemen to be paid by the entire membership.

George Danner,
Recording Secretary.

II.

Minutes of regular meeting Missouri State Committee, St. Louis, July 12. Knight in chair. All members present. Minutes of regular meeting June 28, adopted.

Communications: From C. Blakemore, enclosing fifty cents renewal of People and fifty cents on State Agitation Fund. From R. Hood, enclosing fifty cents renewal of People and fifty cents on State Agitation Fund. From Section Kansas City, enclosing $1.34 on National Agitation Fund matter; $1.40 International stamp and three unsold stamps, twenty cents for due stamps, account J. Trautwein. From McFall, relation to renewal of subs at St. Joseph, taken by Pierson, reports poor success.

Wrote Howard again, relative to number of comrades available for State ticket.

Ways and Means Committee report Druid's Hall engaged for State Convention, Saturday, July 16. Report of committee received and concurred in.

Moved and carried that the following twelve offices be filled: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Railroad Warehouse Commissioner, Judge of Supreme Court, Judge of Circuit Court, Judge of Court of Appeals, and two presidential electors.

STATE TICKETS

CONNECTICUT.
For Governor:
TIMOTHY SULLIVAN,
of New Haven.

ILLINOIS.
For Governor:
PHILIP VEAL,
of Collinsville.

INDIANA.
For Governor:
E. J. DILLON,
of Marion.

NEW JERSEY.
For Governor:
GEORGE HERRSCHAFT,
of Jersey City.

NEW YORK.
For Governor:
DANIEL DE LEON,
of New York.

OHIO.
For Secretary of State:
JOHN H. F. JURGENS,
of Canton.

WISCONSIN.
For Governor:
CHARLES M. MINKLEY,
of Milwaukee.

Moved to elect temporary officers of State Convention, Johnson, chairman; Danner, secretary; Meyers, sergeant-at-arms; elected.

Moved and carried that delegate to National Convention be commanded to make a full report to State Convention.

Financial report: Balance on hand, $5.15; receipts, $3.96; total, $9.11; no expenditures.

Ways and Means financial report; Balance on hand, $5.02; receipts $1.00; total, $6.02; hall rent, $1.00; balance on hand, $5.02.

George Danner,
Recording Secretary.

III.

Minutes of Missouri S. E. C., July 19. Bilsbarrow in chair. Absent without excuse, Knight and Meyers.

Communications: From Minden Mines, enclosing clippings relative to Miners' Convention at Pittsburg, Kansas; also $1.00 on State Organizer's Fund. From Kansas City, enclosing $11.00 for State Organizer's Fund.

Bill for postage, fifty cents; ordered paid.

Moved and carried to allow bill of $30.00 for services of national delegate.

State secretary reports held State Convention at Druid Hall, July 16. Report of national delegate took up major portion of convention's time, and as Kansas City failed to report what comrades were available for State ticket, convention adjourned until July 30.

Moved and carried to allow bill of $4.00, one dollar of which had been paid for rent of Druid's Hall.

Financial report; Balance on hand, $9.11; no receipts; expenses, $4.07; balance, $5.04.

Financial report of Ways and Means Committee; Balance, $5.02; receipts, Minden Mines, $1.00; Kansas City, $11.00; St. Louis, $30.00; $42.00; total, $47.02; expenses, national delegate, $30.00; hall rent, $3.00; total $33.00; balance, $14.02.

George Danner,
Recording Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting General Committee, Massachusetts Socialist Labor Party called to order by the secretary, Michael T. Berry, at 1165 Tremont street, Boston, Sunday, July 24, at 11 a. m. Delegate Englehardt of Everett, elected chairman of session. Roll call showed Berry, Dow, Quink, Richardson, Boyle, Schugel, Greenman, Englehardt, Sweeny and Mortensen present; and Neilsen absent.

Records of meeting of June 26, and conference for instructing the delegates of Massachusetts S. L. P. to Eleventh National Convention, read and approved.

The credentials of D. C. Dow and M. J. Quink of Lynn and F. J. Boyle and J. V. Schugel of Boston, accepted and filed, and the delegates seated.

Communications: From Everett, asking for list of speakers for open air meetings. Laid over to new business. From Lowell, asking that the secretary go there and stay a few days and hold a series of meetings while there. Laid over for new business. From John Farrell, Lowell, sending money for party purposes. Accepted and filed. From Lawrence, on the local situation. As the secretary had attended to this the letter was filed. From Worcester, sending funds for party purposes. Accepted and filed. From Boston, same nature; two letters. Accepted and filed. From Cambridge, stating that John Sweeny had been elected as the delegate of Section Cambridge, on the Greater Boston Entertainment Committee. Filed. From Fall River, on local situation and sending funds for party purposes. Accepted and filed. From National Secretary Henry Kuhn, sending stamps and receipt for money sent. Accepted and filed. From secretary on receipts and expenses of delegates to convention. Accepted and ordered paid. From Sweeny and Berry, making report of the doings of National Convention and submitting the financial report, as made to convention. Report accepted and ordered filed for use of General Committee. Secretary to answer such questions as may be asked thereon by sections or members of the party.

New Business: Voted that the conference of party members be held in Boston this year, and that the State ticket of the party be nominated there without the intervention of the referendum as has been the custom of recent years, and that the State Convention be held the next day for the ratification of ticket as nominated at the conference, which will probably be held September 5.

The secretary was ordered to secure a hall for the conference and convention, he to get the hall next to Section Boston's headquarters, if possible.

Voted that we now proceed to fill all vacancies that may exist in the subcommittees of the General Committee, and Leon Greenman was elected chairman in place of Frank Keefe, resigned. F. J. Boyle was elected as an auditor in place of W. H. Young, whose term has expired. Andrew Mortensen and Joseph V. Schugel were elected to the Grievance Committee in the places left vacant by expiration of the term of Comrades Young and Fitzgerald. Louis H. Englehardt was elected on the Agitation Committee in place of Keefe, resigned.

On motion Michael T. Berry was elected as a press committee of one to report the doings of the conference and convention for the Daily and Weekly People.

Voted that we instruct the Greater Boston Entertainment Committee to meet at the headquarters of Section Everett, Friday evening, July 29, at 8 p. m., they to assist in raising funds for the campaign.

On motion it was ordered that the secretary of the General Committee call on the sections in the State where they are not already doing so, to purchase prepaid sub cards and INSIST ON THEIR MEMBERS CANVASSING FOR THE PARTY PRESS, and that he inform them that they should at once lay in a plentiful stock of party literature for sale and distribution, getting the same from the Labor News Company direct, as this form of campaign will be necessary, owing to the shortage of speakers in Massachusetts this year.

In the matter of the request of Everett and Lowell, for open air meetings and speakers, etc., the same was referred to the Agitation Committee, they to report a circuit, with speakers for same, at the next meeting, after which the same will be published in the party press.

Adjourned.

Michael T. Berry, Secretary.
General Committee, Massachusetts S. L. P.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE

Meeting held Sunday, July 24 at Gantzhorn's Hall, 143 Beacon avenue, Jersey City. Comrade Burgholz chairman. Present ,Berdan, Theummel, Hossack and A. J. Boland, delegate to S. T. & L. A.

Section Essex County reported the nomination of a county ticket, fifty due stamps bought, pushing agitation in conjunction with the S. T. & L. A. Sixteen International Congress stamps sold.

Section Passaic County reported the nomination of J. C. Butterworth as candidate for Congress in the Sixth District. Terrible industrial depression exists in the city of Paterson. Fifty due stamps purchased, twenty Amsterdam stamps sold.

Sections South Hudson has all arrangements made for picnic to be held at Gantner's Passaic Park, McAdoo avenue, in the Greenville section of Jersey City, on Saturday, August 20. Street meetings being held right along. Fifty due stamps bought.

Section Hoboken is getting various matters straightened out, after which vigorous campaign work will be started.

Section North Hudson will also soon be heard from in the way of vigorous campaigning; nine Congress stamps sold.

Section Union County, no report.

A. J. Boland, the S. E. C. delegate to D. A. 4 of the S. T. & L. A., reported meetings held in Elizabeth, Newark, New Brunswick, Hoboken and Rahway, with good success. Two thousand copies of the Weekly People with the lecture "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" had been distributed. Further meetings are to be held in the towns already named and in Trenton and Bordentown in addition. An increase in S. T. & L. A. membership is reported as a result of the agitation, which presents equally the economic and political principles of the movement.

The S. E. C. desires to call the attention of sections to the duty, imposed upon them by the last State convention, of raising funds to enable this committee to place our ticket throughout the State, and for carrying on the campaign. There is a lot of work before us and funds must be furnished or we cannot do it.

In the matter of the Klawanski arrest and imprisonment case for speaking for the S. L. P. in the streets of Bayonne, Comrade Herrschaft reported that he had seen the lawyer retained by the party, who advised that the Supreme Court had not yet handed down its decision.

The secretary read a lot of correspondence pertaining to the work of the committee and the action taken by him therein was indorsed. The secretary was instructed to call a general meeting of the party members of Hudson County, as requested by several of the county sections, to consider certain business that the S. E. C. will present. The S. E. C. decided that from now on and until the close of the campaign its meetings shall be held the second and fourth Sundays in each month.

John Hossack,
Secretary.

REGULAR MEETING D. A. 4.

Called to order by Secretary Burgholz, at 270 Orange street, Newark, N. J., July 23. A. Aizzonne in chair. Delegates present, Aizzonne, Hartung, Belzner, Burgholz, Boland, 400. Absent, 397 and 410. Latter excused on account of agitation meeting on same night. Delegate for S. L. P., Zierer, excused, being out of town.

Minutes were adopted as read. Agitation Committee reports holding good meeting in Newark, N. J., July 19; further about the distribution of 2,000 copies of the Weekly People, containing Daniel De Leon's lecture "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism."

Communications from the General Secretary, John J. Kinneally, in regards to open air meetings arranged by the G. E. B. in Newark, N. J.: July 19 and 29, August 2, 12, 16, 26, 30, and September 6; Elizabeth, N. J., July 23, 30, August 6, and 20; Rahway, N. J., July 30, August 13 and 27, and a meeting each for Trenton and Bordentown. From organizer, filed.

Bill from Labor News Company, $5.00, ordered paid.

Auditing Committee report at next meeting. L. A. 405 reports about agitation and admitting two new members.

L. A. 257 reports in regard to agitation and complains about two active members leaving L. A. and forming an organization in Jersey City. This was considered no cause for complaint. If an L. A. loses two members for an honorable cause it should act as a spur for the others to get twenty members of the working class to replace them and by this spirit organize the whole working class.

Organizer was instructed to arrange for agitation meetings in Hoboken to strengthen L. A. 257. Meetings arranged by G. E. B. referred to Agitation Committee to make arrangements.

Secretary was instructed to order 100 pamphlets "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism,' 'to be sold at meetings. Organizer was instructed to procure 1,000 leaflets "Where Wages Come From," and distribute the same at mass meeting of Silver Platers Union in Jersey City.

A. J. Boland reported about national convention of the S. L. P. and its attitude toward the trades union movement, which left no doubt that the S. L. P. was the only political organization of class conscious, organized labor, and therefore heartily endorsed by District 4, S. T .& L. A. of New Jersey.

Meeting adjourned.

Frank C. Burgholz,
Recording Secretary.

L. A. 368, S. T. & L. A. OFFICERS.

Local Alliance 368, S. T. & L. A., Plymouth, Mass., has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Organizer, Laurence Lee; recording secretary, Michael J. Bagnell; financial secretary, M. Hirst; sergeant-at-arms, Martin Dee; auditing committee, J. Payton, M. Everett and M. Dee; grievance committee, D. Wade, L. Lee and J. Payton; agitation committee, Joe Bennett, J. Payton and L. Lee; delegates to District Alliance 17, James Bennett, Max Cohen and L. Lee.

SECTION MONROE COUNTY, ATTENTION.

Every member and sympathizer of the Socialist Labor Party is requested to attend a meeting to be held on Wednesday evening, August 3, at the section's meeting place, 44 Exchange street. Our nominee for lieutenant-governor, Comrade Boris Reinstein, will be present.

Organizer.

IN YOUNGSTOWN

Continued from page 1.

situation here will work itself out remains to be seen. They have a group of strong, vigorous young men, who will, we fancy, after more study, make strange companions of the Hanford-Carey crowd on the one hand, or the Wilshire Comedy Club on the other.

For two weeks I shall work largely among the mining districts of this part of the State. August 8th, I may be expected at Cincinnati, and then at Columbus, Hamilton and the Northern towns.

Never was the time so ripe for our teaching. Let the S. L. P. of Ohio not disappoint the comradeship of other States. "Now is the appointed hour." Out and after a subscriber or a new member. We desire stronger sections at Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo and other cities. New sections in smaller towns may be organized. I sincerely hope that the roof may fall in on any S. L. P. man who stays at home evenings or Sundays.

Fraternally,
Frank Bohn,
Organizer.

MRS. FANNIE ROTHSTEIN.

Mrs. Fannie Rothstein, wife of B. Rothstein, who is at present employed as a linotype operator on the Daily People, died in childbirth Saturday morning, July 23, at the New York Infirmary.

Mrs. Rothstein was twenty-eight years old and was married about three years Her maiden name was Fannie Frank. For a number of years prior and up to the time of her death Mrs. Rothstein was an active member of Section New York of the Socialist Labor Party, and at the time of its existence a member of the Arbeiter-Zeitung Publishing Association, which published the Jewish organ of the S. L. P. She was also formerly a member of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union.

LOWELL OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

The Socialist Labor Party of Lowell will hold open air meetings at the corner of Jackson and Central streets, every Saturday evening at 8 p. m. Now comrades and sympathizers of the movement, come and help to distribute literature. Bring your friends with you.

J. Youngjohns, Oorganizer.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle.

STURZ PIANO.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from
FACTORY WAREROOMS.
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th St., Block East of Third Avenue.

WANTED:—An A1 Watchmaker and Jeweller. Must be a Socialist. Fifteen to twenty dollars per week. Permanent position. Apply to Fred Lighter, Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, Can.

AUGUST BEBEL'S GREAT BOOK
WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM
From the German by
DANIEL DE LEON
With Translator's Preface and Footnotes
PORTRAIT AND SYMBOLICAL
COVER DESIGN
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New York Labor News Company
2-6 NEW READE STREET,
NEW YORK

Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee—First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room 610 Montgomery street (between Clay and Washington streets), 3d floor, rooms 22-23. Open day and evening. All wageworkers cordially invited.

Chicago, Ill., S. L. P.—Section Headquarters, 48 West Randolph street. Business meetings 2d and 4th Friday of each month.

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